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POLITICAL EVENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Bank of England.—Immediately before the prorogation of Parliament Lord Althorp laid upon the Table of the House of Commons the Report of the Secret Committee which had been appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Bank of England. The Report was, as he stated, not intended to be final, for in it the Committee pronounced no opinion as to the main question submitted for their consideration. But let the Report speak for itself. It is as follows:—

"The Secret Committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of renewing the Charter of the Bank of England, and into the system on which banks of issue in England and Wales are conducted; and to whom the petition of certain directors of joint-stock banking companies in England was referred; and who were empowered to report the minutes of evidence taken before them—have agreed upon the following report:—

"Your Committee have applied themselves to the inquiry which the House has committed to them, by calling for all the accounts which appeared to them necessary for the purpose of elucidating the affairs of the Bank of England, and have examined evidence, for the purpose of ascertaining the principles on which it regulates the issue of its notes, and conducts its general transactions. They feel bound to state, that the Directors of the Bank of England have afforded to them every facility in their power, and have most readily and candidly answered every question which has been put to them, and produced every account which has been called for. The Committee have also examined such witnesses as appeared to them, from their practical knowledge and experience, most likely to afford information on the important subjects under their consideration, who have all been ready to give the Committee the most ample information.

"The principal points to which they have directed their attention, are

"First, Whether the paper circulation of the

metropolis should be confined, as at present, to the issues of one bank, and that a commercial company; or whether a competition of different banks of issue, each consisting of an unlimited number of partners, should be permitted.

"Secondly. If it should be deemed expedient that the paper circulation of the metropolis should be confined, as at present, to the issues of one bank, how far the whole of the exclusive privileges possessed by the Bank of England were necessary to effect this object.

"Thirdly. What checks can be provided to secure for the public a proper management of banks of issue, and especially whether it would be expedient and safe to compel them periodically to publish their accounts.

"With respect to the circulation of paper in the country, the Committee have examined — First, into the effect produced by the establishment of the branch banks of the Bank of England; and secondly, into the expediency of encouraging the establishment of joint stock banks of issue in the country.

"On all these, and on some collateral points, more or less information will be found in the minutes of evidence; but on no one of them is it so complete as to justify the Committee in giving a decided opinion.

"The period of the Session at which the Committee commenced their labours, the importance and extent of the subject, and the approaching close of the Session, will sufficiently account to the House for the limited progress of the inquiry, and for the incompleteness of the materials which have been collected, for the purpose of forming an opinion. They have thought it better, therefore, to submit the whole of the evidence which they have taken, with a very few exceptions, to the consideration of the House.

"In their opinion, no public inconvenience will arise from this publication. The only parts of the evidence which they have thought it necessary to suppress, are those which relate merely to the private interests of individuals.

"The House will perceive that the Committee have presented, as part of the evidence which they have taken, the actual amount of bullion at different times in the hands of the Bank of England. This information has never before been given to the public. It is, however, very essential to a complete knowledge of the subject; and if it had been suppressed by the Committee, many parts of the evidence would have been unintelligible, and a false impression would have been produced in the minds of the public, that the Bank were not as well provided with bullion as is desirable, which might have a very injurious effect. The House will, however, observe, that the Bank is amply provided with bullion at the present time; and it does not, therefore, appear to the Committee that this information being now given to the public can be productive of any injurious consequences.

"The Committee, however, by no means wish it to be understood, from their having felt themselves called upon to include this evidence in their report, that they have formed any opinion as to the propriety of periodically publishing the affairs of this or any other bank of issue. There appears to be a difference between a publication of the affairs of the bank when an inquiry is instituted for the purpose of deciding whether the Bank Charter shall be renewed or not, and a periodical publication during the course of its ordinary transactions.

"Of the ample means of the Bank of England to meet all its engagements, and of the high credit which it has always possessed, and which it continues to deserve, no man who reads the evidence taken before this Committee can for a moment doubt; for it appears that, in addition to the surplus left in the hands of the Bank itself, amounting to 2,880,000*l.* the capital on which interest is paid to the proprietors, and for which the State is debtor to the Bank, amounts to 14,553,000*l.*, making no less a sum than 17,433,000*l.* over and above all its liabilities.

"11*th August*, 1832."

Though the foregoing Report was presented early in August, it was not printed and ready for delivery until after the end of that month. The public are in some degree compensated for the defective character of the Report by the full publication of the evidence taken before the Committee. Amongst other matter we find in that evidence the following curious questions and answers:—

"Did any communication take place between the Bank and Government respecting an order in council to restrain payment in gold at that period, December, 1825?—Yes, it was suggested by the Bank.

"What answer did his Majesty's Government give to that?—They resisted it from first to last.

"Did the Government suggest any other course in refusing the suggestion of the Bank?—No; they left the Bank to act at its discretion, hoping that the panic would subside; and it is to be observed, that though our treasure was so much reduced, even much more reduced as we approached the crisis, we were at that period receiving gold, because we strained every nerve to get gold from the continent. Bullion came in, and the Mint coined; they worked double tides; in short, they were at work night and day; we were perpetually receiving gold from abroad, and coin from the Mint.

"Was there a period in December, 1825, during which the Bank contemplated the great probability of being entirely exhausted of gold?—At the latter end of 1825, decidedly.

"Do you recollect the lowest quantity of gold which the Bank possessed during any period of December, 1825?—No; I do not remember immediately, but it was miserably low.

"Was it under the 1,300,000*l.* you have mentioned?—Unquestionably.

"It was stated by the late Mr. Huskisson to a member of the House of Commons, that he, as a member of the Administration at that time, suggested to the Bank, that if their gold was exhausted, they should place a paper against their doors, stating that they had not gold to pay with, but might expect to have gold to recommence payment in a short period; do you recollect such a suggestion?—There was such a suggestion.

"What would, in your opinion, have been the consequence of that paper placed against the doors of the Bank, without preparation to sup-

port commercial and financial credit?—I hardly know how to contemplate it.

"The Bank of England issued 1*l.* notes at that period; was that done to protect its remaining treasure?—Decidedly, and it worked wonders; and it was by great good luck that we had the means of doing it, because one box containing a quantity of 1*l.* notes had been overlooked, and they were forthcoming at the lucky moment.

"Had there been no foresight in the preparation of those 1*l.* notes?—None whatever, I solemnly declare.

"Do you think that issuing the 1*l.* notes saved the Bank?—As far as my judgment goes, it saved the credit of the country."

By the evidence of Mr. Ward, and from facts that have otherwise transpired, there can be no doubt that the reduction of the Four per Cents. to a stock of 3½ was entirely owing to the issues of the Bank.

Several statements of account are appended to evidence by which it is materially elucidated. One of the most remarkable is the following estimated account of Profit derived by the Bank from Government Business.

Circulation	£20,000,000	
Government deposits .	4,000,000	
		24,000,000

Of which two-thirds are estimated to be invested in securities, and one-third in bullion.

Securities, £16,000,000, viz.:—		
£9,000,000 Exchequer-bills, at 2½ per cent	£202,500	
£800,000 Stock at 3 per ct.	24,000	
£1,000,000 Advances for Circulation on Disct., at 3 per cent. . . .	30,000	
£500,000 Country Disct., at 3½ per cent. . . .	17,500	
£4,700,000 at 4½ per cent.	193,875	
		467,875
£16,000,000		
Deduct,		
Expense of Circulation	£106,000	
Expense of Government Deposits	10,000	
Stamp Duty on Circulation	70,000	
One per cent. on capital (held by Government at 3 per cent.)	147,000	
		333,000
		134,875

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Amount received from Government for management of the Public Debt, for the year ending April 5, 1832, including Life Annuities	£251,000	
Management of Life Annuities, proposed to be transferred	3,000	
		248,000
Deduct,		
Expenses for Management of the National Debt	164,000	
Average of Forgeries per annum during the last ten years	40,000	
		204,000
		44,000
Estimated profit . .		£178,875

There is also to be found amongst these addenda an account of the profits of the Bank for the year ending February 29th, 1832, which may be taken as a fair average of preceding years; it states the description of the securities held by the Bank, and the sources from which the said Profits have accrued.

Interest on commercial bills . . .	£130,695
Interest on Exchequer bills	204,109
Annuity for forty-five years (the dead weight account)	451,415
Interest on capital received from Government	446,502
Allowance received for management of the public debt	251,896
Interest on loans on mortgages . . .	60,684
Interest on stock in the public funds .	15,075
Interest on private loans	56,941
Profit on bullion, commission, rent, receipts on discounted bills unpaid, management of the business of the Banks of Ireland, of Scotland, and Royal Bank of Scotland, and sundry items	71,859
	£1,689,176

We have likewise an Account of the amounts of the net annual profit of the Bank of England, in the years ending the 28th of February, 1829, 1830, 1831, and 1832, out of which interest is to be paid on the Capital Stock.

In the year ending Feb. 28,	1829	£1,209,482
	1830	930,786
	1831	1,215,085
,, ,, 29,	1832	1,189,627
		£4,544,980

The following is "An Account of the Average Loss per annum incurred by the Bank from Forgeries in the Public Funds, in the last Ten Years, and the actual Loss in each Year:"

In the year 1822	£12,676
,, 1823	Nil.
,, 1824	360,214
,, 1825	972
,, 1826	10,996
,, 1827	1612
,, 1828	1110
,, 1829	700
,, 1830	11,869
,, 1831	1891
	10)402,040
Average loss per annum .	40,204

It appears from the examination of Mr. Horsley Palmer, that since 1825 the Bank has adopted a fixed and a new principle for the regulation of their issues. They have considered it proper to keep in coin

and bullion a reserve equal to one-third of their liabilities—that is, to one-third of the aggregate of their notes in circulation and deposits, when the exchanges are at par, keeping a sum equal to the remaining two-thirds (or more) in marketable securities, public or private. They consider the increase or diminution of their discounts a bad mode of regulating their issues, and that the proper plan is to allow the issue to be regulated, as it were, spontaneously, "*by the action of the Bank*"—that is, contracted by the notes being returned for gold or silver for export (and cancelled), or enlarged by the notes being demanded (and issued) in return for gold and silver brought into the bullion office of the Bank. This may be all very well as respects the period since 1825, but it goes not a single inch to prove that the Directors of that great corporation may continue to be safely entrusted with irresponsible power. There is scarcely one unprejudiced or disinterested witness who approves of the present or late management of the Bank in respect to the currency, or who does not give, in referring to its constitution and practice, the strongest reasons for distrusting its discreet or skilful exercise of such a power. In the evidence of Mr. Easthope, he is quite explicit in showing that the interest or the views of the directors, as bankers, are often opposed to their interest or discretion as issuers of notes, or superintendents of a paper Mint, for the supply of the nation with money. The Committee give no opinion as to whether the Bank Charter should be renewed or not, and some disappointment has been expressed, as this omission will doubtless give rise to considerable discussion in Parliament. The Bank has issued the following notices:—

(1.) The Governor and Company of the Bank of England do hereby give notice that on and after the 7th instant they will be ready to receive applications for loans, upon the deposit bills of exchange, Exchequer bills, East India bonds, or other approved securities; such loans to be repaid on or before the 15th of October next, with interest, at the rate of 3*l.* per cent. per annum, and to be for sums of not less than 2000*l.* each. "Bank of England, Sept. 6, 1832." (2.) The Court of Directors of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England give notice that they have made an agreement with the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to circulate Exchequer bills, made, or to be made forthwith, pursuant to an act of Parliament for that purpose now in force, to end on the 5th of April, 1833.*

* A General Meeting of the Proprietors of Bank Stock has been since held, for the purpose of declaring the half-yearly dividend of four per cent. After a rather heated discussion, caused by one of the Proprietors having moved that the reporters of the public press should be excluded, "as much mischief has arisen from the late disclosures," but which was unanimously negatived, and a farther demand on the part of Mr. Young and others for publicity of the Bank affairs, the dividend was agreed to. A vote of confidence and approbation was passed to the Directors; and the Governor, in reply, stated, that since the late exposition of the evidence before the House of Commons the Bank had experienced no drain of gold. Respecting the motion that had been made for excluding the reporters, it had been made without the knowledge of the Directory, who had not the slightest objection to their presence or to conceal anything which the Court of Proprietors thought ought to be made public.

THE COLONIES.

WEST INDIES. (JAMAICA.)

Earl Mulgrave arrived at Jamaica on the 26th July, in the Conway, and was sworn in on the 28th with the customary ceremonies. The colonial papers mention an alleged attempt to set fire to Kingston, but give no particulars. It is of course attributed to the slaves. The acrimony against the Ministers of Dissenting congregations had not at all subsided throughout the island, judging from manifestations in these papers.

At a public meeting of the Colonial Union of the Northside parishes, Jamaica, held on the 28th July, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—

"We, the undersigned, most solemnly declare, that we are resolved, *at the hazard of our lives*, not to suffer *any Baptist or other Sectarian preacher or teacher*, or any person professedly belonging to those sects, *to preach or to teach* in any house in towns, or in any districts of the country where the influence of the Colonial Union extends; and this we do—maintaining the purest loyalty to his Majesty King William the Fourth, as well as *the highest veneration for the Established religion*, in defence of social order, and *in strict conformity with the laws* for the preservation of the public peace—to shield this portion of his Majesty's island of Jamaica against insurrection and future destruction."

It is difficult to read without laughter so lamentable an effusion of folly; in which men with reverence for religion, loyalty to the King, and respect for the laws in their mouths, declare themselves ready, at the hazard of their lives, to prevent the preaching of Christianity by men sanctioned by the King, and licensed by the law.

TOBAGO.

This colony seems to be in as distressed a state as the others. The Houses of Legislature were sitting on the 8th July, and in that of the Assembly, the following resolutions had been passed:—"Resolved—That it is the opinion of this House that the exports from the island, after paying the heavy duties imposed on them by the mother-country, are not sufficient to pay for the imports absolutely necessary for the cultivation and support of the property thereof, leaving nothing for the support of its internal government, or of the landholders and their families; that therefore this House is not able to raise the supplies necessary for the present year until some relief be given by his Majesty's Government by a reduction of the duties on the produce or otherwise." "Resolved—That a petition be presented by the House to the King and both Houses of Parliament on the above resolution."

MAURITIUS.

A Deputation of Merchants, connected with the Mauritius, have waited upon Lord Goderich to ascertain what the intentions of Government are regarding the late Orders in Council, as applied to that colony. They stated to his Lordship, that if they got no security that these Orders should not be put in force, they would be under the necessity of withdrawing all the capital they had invested in that country, as the French inhabitants had declared their intention of not submitting to them, and the consequence of any attempt to enforce them must be an immediate insurrection. His Lordship replied, that his Majesty's Government had abandoned all idea of enforcing the Orders in Council in the Mauritius, and intimated further, that it was not the intention of Government for the present to extend those Orders to any of the Eastern Crown Colonies.

DEMERARA.

Great distress, according to the latest letters, prevails in Demerara. Up to that date, few estates had more than a fourth part of their usual crop of sugar; and planters and merchants were in an equal state of embarrassment. The exchange was at the enormous rate of 40 per cent.

EAST INDIES.

The censorship of the press at Madras has been suppressed.

At Ceylon, Sir Wilmot Horton appears laudably engaged in measures preparatory to the abolition of slavery in Ceylon. The substance of the address which he delivered to the Kandian Chiefs on the subject was, that he was desirous of making them fully acquainted how much the question of the abolition of slavery engaged the public attention in England, and that he trusted they would give it full and mature consideration.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Advices from Sydney give some interesting particulars of Major Mitchell's expedition into the interior. It appears that a man named Clark, apprehended for cattle-stealing, had reported that he had fallen in with a large river in a remote part of the country, which the blacks had informed him ran many hundred miles to the north-west. In consequence of this the Government determined to send an expedition, and Major Mitchell, the Surveyor-General, volunteered his services, which were accepted; and in November last he set out with sufficient assistance on this interesting task. Subsequently, the Government despatched Mr. Surveyor Finch to establish a flour depôt for the travellers. Two of this latter gentleman's party were murdered by the natives, and the flour plundered. Upon this, Mr. Finch hastened to join Major Mitchell, and the loss of the flour caused the latter to return much sooner than he would have done. After penetrating upwards of 250 miles in the interior, the Major fell in with the river described by Clark, which he states to be, at the place he described, forty yards wide and six fathoms deep, abounding with fish of a very large size, some being a yard in length. The river was found to run north-west. The Major had returned to Segunhoo, and was expected daily at Sydney, when the full particulars of his discovery would be published.*

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

"The Tasmanian" newspaper of the 31st March states, that an important discovery of millions of fertile acres, watered abundantly, has been made by a Mr. Sharland, who succeeded in passing from Lake Echo to the western coast of the island. The following extract announces the discovery:—

"Mr. Sharland had to undergo great fatigue and much privation, particularly when in the neighbourhood of Macquarrie harbour, where he made the western coast; and although at times knee-deep in snow, yet he forbore to make fires lest the smoke should attract notice, and draw upon him and his little party visitors not of the most agreeable description. He discovered that

* A literary institution, called the Australian College, has been opened at Sydney, New South Wales, in which lectures are given by four professors, on English literature, Latin and Greek, mercantile concerns, and mathematics and natural philosophy.

to the westward of the 19 lagoons, out of which he found the principal branch of the Derwent to flow, and near the Frenchman's Cap, there are millions of acres of the finest land, watered abundantly, and possessing many other important advantages to new settlers. Mr. Sharland also discovered a beautiful lake of large extent."

NEWFOUNDLAND.

A calamitous fire occurred at the town of Harbour Grace, in Newfoundland, on the 10th August, between two and three o'clock. The following contains a summary of the distressing and severe losses which have been sustained by this most devastating conflagration:—"The Established Church was consumed at an early period. It cost about 4000*l.* in building about fifteen years ago. The establishments of all the supplying merchants in the town, with only three exceptions, shared the same fate, together with all the goods and merchandize which they contained, besides seven retail shops. Twelve public houses, and upwards of sixty premises occupied by tradesmen and others, were entirely destroyed. In all, at least one hundred families, forming about six hundred of the inhabitants, were deprived of their dwellings, and reduced to take refuge in the houses of such of their fellow-townsmen as were beyond the reach of the destructive element, and in a dependence upon public benevolence for that compassion and relief which their industrious exertions had enabled them, in common with the rest of the community, promptly and generously to afford to the unfortunate upon every similar occasion." Happily no lives were lost, but the loss of property was great, in consequence of the rapid progress of the destructive element, and has been, as accurately as circumstances would permit, estimated at the value of 100,000*l.* A public meeting was held in the town, when, amongst other resolutions, it was agreed that a respectful memorial should be addressed to his Majesty, humbly soliciting the royal consideration to the present state of the sufferers, and praying that his Majesty would direct such a grant of money to be appropriated as the regal wisdom and benevolence may suggest.

New Colony.—It is proposed to establish a new colony on the south coast of New South Wales, between the 132d and the 141st degree of east longitude. The spot selected for the seat of government is Port Lincoln, a harbour at the entrance of Spencer's Gulf, and, it is said, capable of containing the fleets of Europe. The three main principles on which the colony is to be established are—First, the universal and free sale of waste land at a fixed price, whereby the colonists may be prevented from dispersing themselves, and wasting their capital and labour in isolated efforts.—Secondly, the employment of the whole sum obtained by the sale of waste land in conveying labourers to the colony, whereby the purchaser of land will, in fact, pay, not for the land, but for the means of rendering his possessions valuable; and thirdly, a selection of young pauper couples only, of both sexes, in equal proportions as emigrants, to be removed cost-free to the colony. A proposal has been submitted to Government for founding this colony. The only modification required by Government is, that the population shall amount to 10,000 before an Elective Legislative Assembly shall be established. The following are the principal provisions:—The Governor shall wholly conduct the government until the population attains a certain number; there shall be an entirely free political press; a perfect free trade with the whole world; the colonists shall be embodied in a militia for their own protection; a provision shall be made for the education of every colonist; when the population shall comprise 5000 male adults, measures shall be taken for the establishment of a permanent government, which shall consist of a Legislative Assembly, to be elected annually by the male adult population.

FOREIGN STATES.

FRANCE.

Père Enfantin, and four of his "apostles," have been tried at Paris, on charges of "heresy, sedition, immorality, and fraud." The first applies to their religious tenets, though not subjected to formal prosecution; the second, to their "assembling in numbers above twenty to discuss political matters;" and the remainder to the tenor of their doctrines, and the unworthy means which the fraternity are said to have used to swell their coffers. Father Enfantin said, that as he was charged with broaching doctrines of an immoral tendency, he should wish for two women, chosen from *the Family*, to defend him. They could best speak to the nature of his doctrines. This was refused by the Court. The Father then defended his doctrines relative to women, who, he said, ought to be free and unbound by any

such ties as marriage. He said the enfranchisement of women occupied all his thoughts. The Saviour had come into this world to save all mankind, but woman was still excluded from the Temple, and the Saint Simonians would cause them to be admitted, for the moral and intellectual powers of the woman were equal to those of the man. He appealed to the Female Messiah, who would come to release woman from slavery and prostitution, and declared himself to be the Precursor of that Messiah, as St. John was of Christ. The jury found the defendants guilty. The court condemned Enfantin, Chevalier, and Duveyrier, to one year's imprisonment, and a fine of 1000 francs; but sentenced Rodrigues and Barrault only to pay a fine of 50 francs each. The court also decreed the dissolution of the St. Simonian Association. Father Enfantin heard the sentence with great calmness, and entreated "his sons" or disciples, to support with silent resignation and courage this new persecution.—M. Duveyrier thus retorted the charge of irreligion and immorality upon the authorities:—"The Chamber of Deputies (said he), in the very same sitting, decreed the sum of 700,000 francs only for the support of the bishops of France, whilst for the opera it allocated the sum of 1,000,000 francs!"*

The ex-Duke of Brunswick has been removed from Paris by the police. A detachment of the *Garde Municipale* having repaired to his residence, and gained admission into his presence, intimated the object of their visit, and compelled him to get into a carriage which was provided for his removal. No violence was used.

SPAIN.

A letter from Madrid, written by a person occupying a high station at the Spanish Court, states that the whole diplomacy of the country is in doubt as to the issue of the affairs of Portugal. Up to the present period, the chances of the struggle are about equal on both sides, and it is the more difficult to foresee what turn things will take, from the restricted state of the relations between Spain and Portugal, the news from the latter country always arriving very late at Madrid. The letter adds, that the army of Spain, 70,000 strong, is in the best condition, and that it has been regularly paid up to the end of July, as well as the civil functions of the State. The volunteer royalists amount to 350,000 men, 200,000 of whom are equipped, and of whom 100,000 are at instant disposal.

The death of Ferdinand the Seventh, King of Spain, will moot an important question of political right; namely, whether the change made in the Salique law, and without consulting the Cortes, will be deferred to by Don Carlos and his party, who are very powerful in Spain. This will introduce, we fear, a new element of discord into the States of Europe, and produce another war of succession.

The "Messager des Chambres" argues that the legality of the act abolishing the Salique law in Spain, promulgated by Ferdinand VII., cannot be contested. This act was issued under the following circumstances:—In 1797 or 1798, Charles IV. had only two children, one a daughter, and the other Ferdinand, who was so sickly, that he despaired of rearing him. The Queen being in ill health, and Charles fearing that his only son would die, and that the Queen might have no children, assembled the Deputies to the Cortes, that is to say, five or six representatives of the principal cities, and proposed to them the abolition of the Salique law. This proposal was unanimously adopted, and Charles IV. converted it into a Royal decree. The promulgation of it was deferred, and during this time Ferdinand grew up, and the Queen deceived the expectations of her husband by giving birth to several other princes and princesses. The decree of abolition had fallen into oblivion, when Ferdinand VII., apprehensive that he would have no male issue, ordered it to be sought for. The decree signed by Charles IV. was not found among the archives, but the minutes of the deliberation of the Cortes, with their approval, was found, and it was to this Act that Ferdinand gave his sanction. Several Cabinets protested against this determination, and particularly that of France, because the abolition of the Salique law removed for ever the Bourbons of France from the throne of Spain. The Duke of Orleans, now Louis Philip I., was one of its warmest opponents. By this act Don Carlos, eldest brother of Ferdinand VII., was appointed Regent during the minority of the Infanta. The Queen of Spain is said to be three months advanced in pregnancy, and if she gives birth to a prince, Don Carlos would still be Regent, unless he should seek to arrive

* A political association is forming at Paris to defend the press. Its objects are said to be—1. To endeavour to obtain the repeal of all taxes which are paid by newspapers.—2. To repeal laws which impede the appearance of journals.—3. To defend the newspapers attacked.—4. To pay their fines, when fined unjustly.—and 5. To support Members of the Press who may become poor, by pensions and other allowances.

at the throne by a revolution. The "Messager" then touches upon the fact of Don Carlos coming into power, in its bearing upon the affairs of Portugal. "Don Carlos," it says, "who entered completely into the views and secrets of the ambassadors of Austria and Russia, was, of all the Spaniards, he who urged most warmly the Court of Madrid to act without reserve in favour of Don Miguel. His opinion was combated, and his influence more than counterbalanced, by the Marquis d'Alcudia, who, with Ferdinand, kept up the most intimate relations with the British Ambassador at Madrid, and who was opposed to the risk of an intervention contrary to the wishes and injunctions of France and England. Now that Don Carlos has the power, whether as Regent or King, it is evident to all those who know his character, that he will turn the Spanish arms against the Duke of Braganza, and send troops to the succour of Don Miguel."

PORTUGAL.

The belligerent parties in Portugal have at length made a movement. A good deal of fighting took place between the 9th and the 17th, with varying success, but without any decisive result. The attack was made on the 8th instant, by about 5,000 of the troops of Miguel, under the command of Sir John Campbell, who, after clearing the suburb of Villa Nova, whence the Pedroites retreated, concentrated their force on the fortified convent of the Sierra. The attack was repulsed by the militia and volunteers, about 900 in number, who fought with much bravery, as did the forces on both sides. The assault was renewed on the two following days, but with the same result, and the troops of Pedro, assisted by the Açore schooner and the brig Amelia, which were lying in the river, had, when the accounts came away, nearly recovered their lost ground. The inhabitants of Oporto are represented to have shown great coolness and firmness, although much annoyed by the shells thrown into the town by the enemy, during the night. Colonel Campbell appears to be waiting for reinforcements, to recommence active hostilities, and thus, probably, bring on the crisis of the Portuguese question. Admiral Sartorius has sailed in pursuit of Don Miguel's squadron, which was supposed to be off Oporto.

HOLLAND.

Recent statements with respect to the questions at issue between Holland and Belgium represent his Dutch Majesty as refusing to treat on the reasonable modifications of the treaty of Nov. 15. His answer is at once insulting and evasive—insulting to the Conference, and evasive of the question at issue, declining to make any new propositions of his own, and taking no notice of the propositions made on the other side. This extraordinary answer has been delivered to the Conference, specially convened to deliberate upon its nature and contents. Every reasonable man must now see that all hope of bringing his Dutch Majesty to his senses by protocols and peaceful representations must be abandoned. The Conference, which has been so grossly insulted, cannot surely permit this perfidious game to be pursued any farther. They can no longer trifle with the peace of Europe, and the rights of Belgium. If they have appointed themselves umpires, they must enforce their award.

POLAND.

The foreign papers, in allusion to Poland, continue the history of those barbarous violations of good faith which have marked the conduct of Russia ever since the extinction of that brave nation, which may be dated from the surrender of Warsaw. It would seem that the Autocrat, not satisfied with destroying the nationality, would also exterminate the very race to whom Vienna itself once owed its deliverance from the Turks. The confiscation of estates goes on with unrelenting rapacity, while the children are dragged away in thousands into Russia; so that, in fact, it seems intended to people Siberia from Poland.

HANOVER.

Great discontent continues to prevail in Germany, and the States of Hanover have presented an address to his Majesty on the subject of the resolutions of the German Diet at Frankfort. The address has excited much interest, as it is hoped it may be the means of rousing the feelings of the Germans against their oppressors. The observations of the States are conceived in a cautious but spirited manner. It is remarked,

"The States are aware of the necessity of union throughout Germany, and the strict execution of the fundamental laws of the Confederation, enacted for the preservation of security at home and abroad; but they are likewise convinced that that object can only be attained by preserving the independence and inviolability of the different States of the Confederation, which are also guaranteed by the fundamental compact: both these points can only be secured by the strict execution of the fundamental laws."

They afterwards observe, that

"The legislature of every country should have due regard to the decrees of the most illustrious Diet, when confined to their proper limits. But the States of Hanover must declare that the

Diet cannot hinder his Majesty from confiding the management of the interior affairs of the kingdom to them; and the word petition in the resolutions of the Diet is, therefore, synonymous with proposition. They are, therefore, convinced that the Diet had no intention of interference with their deliberations, which, besides, his Majesty would not permit."

There were only four votes against the address.

SWITZERLAND.

The tone and attitude lately assumed by the Swiss Diet have produced a remonstrance on the part of Austria, and an explanation of the intentions of that power with regard to Switzerland. An official note has been addressed to the Diet by M. de Bombelles, the Austrian resident Minister, assuring it of his government's friendly dispositions, and recommending that the arming of the cantons should not be continued. The President of the Diet has very properly replied, that however satisfactory the friendly assurances made in the name of the Austrian Government, the Cantons could not discontinue the measures adopted to maintain their independence until their frontiers should be freed from the presence of the large Austrian forces lately collected there. —The reply proposed by Mr. Edward Pfeiffer, of Lucerne, the President of the Swiss Diet, to be given to the Austrian Cabinet, is distinguished by a dignified and manly firmness:—

"Switzerland," he says, "has received with satisfaction the communication of the Austrian Cabinet, as a proof of the pacific sentiments of the Imperial Court, and assures it in reply, that the military preparations of the Republic were not directed against any state in particular, but made in the general interests of Europe, and to enable Switzerland to be ready to defend her neutrality in the event of a war breaking out; and that, finally, Switzerland would be delighted to see the armies of other nations reduced to their peace establishment, which would at once dispense with the necessity of the Republic keeping an army on foot to protect her neutrality and independence."

GREECE.

Accounts from Greece represent that country in a most deplorable state, torn in pieces by contending factions, and given up to the plunder of a brutal soldiery, who have been left by the Government without pay or food. Commerce is entirely ruined, and such of the population as have the means of removing to foreign countries have fled. The Capitani have reduced the country to a worse state than at any period of the revolution, and their atrocities equal, if not exceed, those committed by the Turks.

It is stated by the "Globe," that the most satisfactory accounts have been received from Greece, from Colonel Baker, one of the English Commissioners appointed to arrange the boundary line of the new kingdom, which, it appears, is so well defined in the agreement, that no sort of practical difficulty is apprehended. It is further stated that the successful termination of this critical negociation has produced the most unbounded joy throughout Greece; from which fact, it is to be hoped, that comparative order and tranquillity may soon be restored.

TURKEY.

A general engagement has taken place between the armies of the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt, in Syria, between Aleppo and Damascus, and the Turkish troops have been entirely defeated. The first day the loss is stated to have been 2000 killed, and 2,500 taken prisoners; in the second engagement the loss is stated at 9,000 men.

The Turkish Empire is, in fact, crippled at once in its prime possessions in the three quarters of the globe—Greece, Egypt, and Syria. It is now to be seen if the danger will rouse corresponding energies, or whether the usual policy will be adopted of a temporary submission to an unwelcome ascendancy, in the hope of throwing it off the first convenient opportunity—a dangerous game this with an opponent like the Egyptian Viceroy, who is evidently a very different man from the Turkish satraps who have aimed at a similar career.

MEXICO.

The latest intelligence from Mexico is of a very unsatisfactory nature; trade is in complete stagnation, and poverty was never more extensive or more miserable in its aspect in any country than at that place, in consequence of the ravages and destruction committed by the intestine wars. General Santa Anna had an interview with the Government deputies, but they could come to no satisfactory conclusion or arrangement in any shape or form. Tampico has declared in his favour, and has furnished him with some means of carrying on the war; his resources are, notwithstanding, rather limited, and money is scarce with him.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Excursions in India; including a Walk over the Himalaya Mountains, to the Sources of the Jumna and the Ganges. By Captain Thomas Skinner, of the 31st Regiment. 2 vols. 8vo. London.

This is a delightful work, and will please every class of readers. Captain Skinner is one of the most amusing travellers we have met with for many a long day. We found his books on our table a few evenings since, and having lighted our lamp, closed the curtains, and replenished the fire, so cheerful and welcome at this season, when autumn is gradually melting into winter, we sat down to the task of critical dissection. Soon, however, we lost sight of the Author in the companion. Captain Skinner rather speaks than writes—his thoughts flow with his feelings—he familiarly tells you a tale of the most stirring interest, always keeping your sympathies alive. You attach yourself to him and his fortunes. You share in his perplexities—you participate in his pleasantries—his gay good-humour never forsakes him—and in the midst of perils, at which you shudder, he contrives to make you smile. This is emphatically the book for a winter's evening and a domestic circle. But that our readers may have some idea of the kind of entertainment which awaits them, we shall allow Captain Skinner to introduce himself in his own frank and familiar manner.

"If certain readers should take up these volumes with the hope of finding a general history of cities and their people, a regular diary of journeys through such a province, or visits to such a palace or such a tomb, they will be sadly disappointed. If the name of the Himalaya Mountains should attract others to turn over the leaves in pursuit of scientific knowledge, and to seek for experiments on the atmosphere, dissertations on the natural productions of this vast range, or calculations on the heights of the various peaks, they will look in vain for such information.

"Although, therefore, I may dissuade many from becoming my readers, by a declaration of what they will *not* find, I am apprehensive it will not be so easy a matter to invite attention by an announcement of what the book *does* contain. I shall, however, make the attempt.

"On first arriving in India I was struck with the air of romance in which everything seemed to be decked;—the sparkling river, with its picturesque and various vessels, from the rude boat with its roof of thatch, to the golden barge of state;—the graceful palms and the matted villages that they shadowed;—the stillness of the pagodas;—the men and animals, whose appearances were so new to me;—and the aromatic odour shed around by the herbs and plants;—indeed, the merest trifle, for a time, was magnified into a most wonderful occurrence; and every scene, through which I had to pass, was invested with as much consequence as it would have become Don Quixote to have attached to it. I fancied, therefore, that my personal adventures, even to 'the sayings and doings' of those about me, would possess sufficient interest to excuse me for making them public.

"But when familiarity had bred some degree of contempt, and the 'nothings' my imagination had so 'monstered' found their proper level, I resolved to think no more about them. When, however, I had been some time absent from the scenes that had made so much impression upon me at first, I found that they recurred to me, 'ever and anon,' in all their vivid reality. I could not resist, therefore, selecting from my manuscripts such portions as I considered worthy of publication.

"I have simply endeavoured to give, as correctly as I was able, a sketch of what every European in India is likely to experience; but such as none unacquainted with that country can be familiar with. I hope, however, the pictures I have ventured to draw, if they should not be considered skilful paintings, will at least be esteemed tolerable likenesses.

"With the exception of the Mountain Tour, the 'Excursions in India' contain no very regular journal. The other journeys were taken at different times, for the accomplishment of different objects; so that should my narrative possess no other recommendation, it may at any rate claim that of variety. As the researches of many able men within the mountains whence the Jumna and the Ganges take their rise are already familiar to the public—to all at least who take any interest in such details—I considered it quite unnecessary for me to make any scientific observations. I am only desirous, from the great delight I myself experienced from the contemplation of the extraordinary and inconceivable beauties that presented themselves to my attention, to interest others who are not likely to witness their splendours."

We perceive in these volumes a confirmation of all that has been written upon the cruel and demoralizing character of the Hindoo superstitions; and we are pleased, also, to observe unequivocal testimony to the mild and amiable dispositions of the natives, when uncontrolled by the delusions of their faith, and unsubdued by the galling yoke of foreign oppression. The following, the last paragraph in the work, we quote as highly creditable to Captain Skinner, and as illustrative of the observation just made:

"I shall conclude with one circumstance that I think will serve to corroborate what I have elsewhere said, about the attachment of the natives to their masters. Their gratitude, I know, is frequently impeached, and, from what I have observed, unjustly. I meant to have discharged several of the least useful of my servants immediately, and told them that I should do so. They besought me, with one voice, to permit them to remain with me until my final departure, not, as they said, for the sake of 'eating my salt,' but for the pleasure of seeing me to the last. I should have considered this a proper eastern compliment, and been disposed to receive it as such, but for the earnestness with which the request was made. Although I did not agree to keep them, their sincerity was proved by their daily visits, until they bestowed their last salaam

on the deck of the boat that carried me to the Sand-heads."

Tales of many Climes. By C. C. V. G., the Translator of "Les Quatre Ages de la Vie." No. 1; containing "The Broken Vow," a Tale of Caledonia; and "Rollania," a Turkish Tale.

And this is the stuff of which men and women in this scribbling age make books! We may venture to affirm that the only persons who will ever read these "Tales of many Climes" are the fair writer, and those conscientious critics, who, though disgusted with an absurd introduction, feel it to be their duty to read a work through before they venture upon its condemnation. Is it possible that Lady Byng and the Countess of Roden can lend their patronage to such school-girl performances as the "Broken Vow" and "Rollania?"

Zohrab, the Hostage. By the Author of "Hajji Baba."

"It is good to make a good beginning," saith the proverb; and the proof of its wisdom is before us. "Hajji Baba," Mr. Morier's first work, was a universal favourite; it opened a store of romance and information, of which we had no idea; it was as a well springing in the desert, an oasis in a sandy wilderness—by him everything was invested with a new existence; and we became familiarized not only with the appearance and manners of the inhabitants of Persia, but with their domestic feelings and prejudices. The curtains of their harems were as cobwebs, things of too slight a texture to conceal their mysteries from the lynx-eyed Englishman. And we felt as perfectly at home in the divan, as if we were in a drawing-room.

The Hajji's society was sought for by every class; and all who either pretended to or possessed taste longed for the period when Mr. Morier would again write upon a subject and a country so peculiarly his own. The hostage is now with us; and all that remains is to read and admire; and well we may. Zohrab is in every way worthy of its predecessor. The author has most happily and ingeniously blended history and fiction. Those who wish to consult history as to the fact of Aga Mohamed Shah's existence, will do well to turn to Sir John Malcolm's Persia, where they will find the *real* tale of the Shah's wisdom, wars, and cruelties. Mr. Morier has invented a hero and heroine of the most delightful class—the one brave, honourable, and intrepid—the other lovely, gentle, and affectionate; both encounter a due proportion of danger and destruction; and both—but we leave the denouement for our readers to discover, convinced that they will derive more pleasure in finding out the mystery, than in having it told them.

Mr. Morier says that "The Prince Fatteh Ali, who is supposed to be the present king of Persia, the Vizir Hajji Ibrahim, and the slave Sadek, belong to history; but the hump-backed barber, the ardent Zulma, the officious Shir Khan, Zaul Khan, and the Asterabadis, and Turcomans, and others, have been created to serve the purposes of my tale. The anecdote of the Shah and the bloody handkerchief in the second volume, and that of counting the eyes with the handle of his whip in the third, among others, were related to me by creditable witnesses. The mode of the Shah's death is historical—the details fiction. It would be tedious and indeed unnecessary to define where history ends and fiction begins in the different turns and windings which the thread of my narrative takes; and perhaps it will be sufficient to say, that my object has been to place before the reader a succession of personages, whose manner of speech, whose thoughts and actions, and general deportment, are illustrative of Persia and the East."

We wish we had space for copious extract to show how skilfully the author has worked out his plan. While occupied in reading the volumes, we felt as if residing in Persia, and partaking of the changes and chances brought about by a capricious and despotic government, which literally having but one head places the heads of others in a very tottering situation.

Zohrab, the hero, a free Mazanderine chief, has greatly incensed the Shah, but is spared for political reasons. The following scene is a good specimen of what a tyrant dares do when he can do what he pleases:—

"The chief huntsman was a heavy-headed man, with a copious appendage of black beard and mustachoes, large eyes, and shaggy brows, mounted upon herculean shoulders: coarse and rough in manner, he little knew the forms of a court, and although the king in the field allowed much latitude in the quantum of homage which was due to him, yet in general he was very punctilious when seated on his musnud, being aware that half the terror attached to his high situation, among a people greatly alive to outward show, would vanish were he ever to allow of one step which had the appearance of intimacy. In order to comprehend the nature of the chief huntsman's present intrusion at court, the reader must be informed that it was frequently the custom among the kings of Persia, after a great and successful hunting party, in which game of all descriptions, such as antelopes, deer, wild goats, boars, and wild asses, were slain, to erect a pillar, upon which the heads of such animals were fixed, either in niches, or on exterior hooks. There is a specimen of one such pillar now to be seen at Guladun near Ispahan, the record of a hunt of the famous Shah Ismael, which, notwithstanding the lapse of centuries, still exhibits numerous skulls and horns of wild animals. Agah Mohamed Shah on this occasion had determined to leave a similar record. His hunting excursion, to the moment of Zohrab's seizure, had been extraordinarily successful; and when this unlooked-for piece of good fortune had befallen him, on the impulse of the moment, he determined to erect a pillar of skulls, a *kelleh minar*, as it is called, in order that he might place the head of his prisoner, or, as one of his courtiers had called it, of his finest head of game, on the summit, thus to commemorate the great success of this eventful day. The order was given the Shikar Bashi on the field; and not having been countermanded, was so quickly executed, that the monument had been erected, and all its niches duly filled with the heads be-

fore any fresh order on the subject could be given. An iron spike was seen to issue from the summit, as if waiting for its last victim. As soon as the chief huntsman appeared before the Shah, he made an awkward prostration of the body, and, without taking off his boots, which, in fact, is etiquette for men of his profession, began his speech before the king had even deigned to look upon him. This want of respect put the match as it were to the still active combustion of the king's mind, and set fire to a train of angry epithets, which burst forth in the following manner:—'Who art thou, dog? Whose cur art thou? Why dost thou stand before me with that head of thine, which ought long ago to have been food for a bomb? Must the Shah continue to partake of disrespect as if he were a Jew or a Frank? Am I no one in my own dominions? bearded by a Mazanderani boy—now butted at by a cow who would call itself a man! Speak, *Merdiki*, speak! wherefore standest thou there?'

"The rough forester, little expecting such a reception, stood like one impaled, with his tongue cleaving to the roof of his mouth, and at first could scarcely utter beyond his '*arzi mi kunum*,' until after various attempts, fear having almost paralysed his senses, he exclaimed, 'The pillar is ready to kiss your feet; it is ready; the skulls have all been placed; there is only one skull wanting at the top—only one skull, by the head of the king! only one skull.' Whether acting under the influence of an eunuch's waywardness, or whether the king was struck by the coincidence of the chief huntsman's exposition, 'one skull, by the head of the king,' is not to be explained; but certain it is that he yielded at once to the temptation of spilling blood, which was circulating in the fullest vigour throughout his frame, and exclaimed, 'One head thou wantest?' 'Yes,' said the huntsman, 'yes, one head; may it so please your majesty.' 'What head can be better than thine?' roared the tyrant, in savage merriment. 'Here, off with his head. Ay, *Nasakchi*, executioner,' he exclaimed to a man of bloody deeds, who was always in attendance, 'here, go, complete the *minar*.' There was a hesitation amongst the attending officers in the execution of this atrocious deed. The man called upon to act went doggedly to work; and innocence spoke so powerfully in favour of the poor wretch, that every one present seemed to expect that so barbarous an order would be countermanded; but, no! the animal was rife for blood, and blood it was determined to have. His horrid face broke into a demoniacal expression of fury when he saw that there was hesitation in obeying his commands. The ragged skin, which fell in furrows down his cheeks, began to bloat; the eyes seemed to roll in blood; and the whole frame, from which in general all circulation seemed to fly, wore a purple hue; he would have darted off from his seat, and not only have executed the fatal sentence upon his victim himself, but would have extended his revengeful fury to those who had refused to be the ministers of it, had not the Nasakchi Bashi in person (worthy servant of such a master), who had just reached the scene of action, with a light and cunning step, crept behind the victim, and with one blow of his deadly black Khorassan blade, severed the unfortunate man's head from his body. The heavy corpse fell with a crash on one side, while the head bounded towards the despot, the eyes glaring horribly, the tongue protruded to a frightful length, and streams of gore flowing and spouting in all directions. The vizir, who was upon the point of again endeavouring to allay the passions of his dangerous master, had been too late to stop the executioner's hand; but well was it for him that he did delay, for nothing but the appalling scene that now presented itself could have counteracted the violence of the king. The moment he saw blood, he seemed at once to be soothed into quiet. In the most wicked of our natures there must be a revulsion from evil to good. Conscience will raise her voice, although she may at first be refused a hearing. The lion, gorged with his spoil, at once is tamed. This was the case with the Shah. He contemplated his work with a thoughtful look, his features resumed their wonted dull and leaden expression; and then, as if his wayward nature was not satisfied with tormenting him, he turned with asperity to the Nasakchi Bashi, and accused him, in no measured terms, with having officiously interposed in what was no business of his. 'Dog and villain,' he exclaimed, 'why did you slay my chief huntsman? What demon impelled your officious hand in this deed? Well is it for you that there is such a feeling as compassion, and that the Shah can spare as well as he can spill! Go, go! clear up your work, and finish it by wiping your own self from our presence.' Although similar scenes, equally characteristic of the cruelty and caprice of its instigator, were not uncommon, still, to the horror of this scene succeeded a dread and appalling silence throughout the camp."

This is fine painting; and in the tender and more impassioned scenes, Mr. Morier is equally successful. What, then, remains for us to say of such a book?—it will speed well and speed everywhere, no matter how we treat it; but with sincere good wishes we hail it on its way, and cordially recommend it to all who put faith in our opinion.

The Elements; a Poem, in Four Cantos; with an Introductory Address. By Thomas Joyce.

There is not an atom of Philosophy in this Poem. We wonder that the degree of taste which it discovers had not deterred the author from writing such lines, and calling them poetry. The only claim which these versified Elements have upon the indulgence of the Public may be summed up in one word—insipidity.

The Life of Andrew Marvell, the celebrated Patriot; with extracts and selections from his Prose and Poetical Works. By John Dove.

A very seasonable publication. Here is presented to us the model of a patriot senator. Marvell was perhaps the most indefatigable Member of Parliament that ever had the honor

of a seat in the lower House. Though he was no orator, his talents for business, his enlarged capacity, his incorruptible integrity and devotedness to the cause of freedom in opposition to a profligate court and a tyrannical government, gave him great influence. The following anecdote reflects immortal honour upon his character:—

"Marvell, having once been honoured with an evening's entertainment by his Majesty, the latter was so charmed with the ease of his manners, the soundness of his judgment, and the keenness of his wit, that the following morning, to show him his regard, he sent the LORD TREASURER DANBY to wait upon him with a particular message. His Lordship, with some difficulty, found Marvell's *elevated* retreat on the second floor in a court near the Strand. Lord Danby, from the darkness of the staircase, and its narrowness, abruptly burst open the door, and suddenly entered the room, in which he found Marvell writing. Astonished at the sight of so noble and unexpected a visiter, Marvell asked his Lordship, with a smile, if he had not mistaken his way. 'No,' he replied, with a bow, 'not since I have found Mr. Marvell;' continuing, that he came with a message from the King, who wished to do him some signal service on account of the high opinion his Majesty had of his merits. Marvell replied with his usual pleasantry, that his Majesty had it not in his power to serve him; but, becoming more serious, he told the Lord Treasurer that he knew the nature of Courts too well not to be sensible that whoever is distinguished by a prince's favour is expected to vote in his interest. The Lord Danby told him his Majesty only desired to know whether there was any place at Court he would accept. He told the Lord Treasurer he could not accept anything with honour, for he must be either ungrateful to the King, in voting against him, or false to his country in giving in to the measures of the Court; therefore, the only favour he begged of his Majesty was, that he would esteem him as dutiful a subject as any he had, and more in his proper interest in *refusing* his offers, than if he had accepted them. The Lord Danby, finding that no arguments could prevail, told Marvell that the King requested his acceptance of 1000*l.*; but this was rejected with the same steadiness, though, soon after the departure of his noble visiter, he was obliged to borrow a guinea from a friend."

"Of all men in his station," says his present biographer, "Marvell best deserves to be selected as an example of the genuine independence produced by a philosophical limitation of wants and desires. He was not to be purchased, because he wanted nothing that money could buy; and held cheap all titular honours in comparison with the approbation of his conscience, and the esteem of the wise and good." Hence Mason, in his "Ode to Independence," says of him,

"In awful poverty his honest muse
Walks forth vindictive through a venal land;
In vain Corruption sheds her golden dews,
In vain Oppression lifts her iron hand;
He scorns them both, and arm'd with TRUTH alone,
Bids lust and folly tremble on the throne."

Perhaps no corrupt and debauched monarch ever was more stung by the satire of a subject's wit, than was Charles the Second by Marvell's Parody of his Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament on an application for supplies. We have room only for the first and last paragraphs.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I told you at our last meeting that the winter was the fittest time for business, and truly I thought so, till my Lord Treasurer assured me the spring was the best season for salads and subsidies. I hope, therefore, that April will not prove so unnatural a month as not to afford some kind showers on my parched Exchequer, which gapes for want of them. Some of you, perhaps, will think it dangerous to make me too rich; but I do not fear it; for I promise you faithfully whatever you give me I will always want; and although in other things my word may be thought a slender authority, yet in that you may rely on me I will never break it.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I desire you to believe me as you have found me; and I do solemnly promise you that whatsoever you give me shall be specially managed with the same conduct, trust, sincerity, and prudence that I have ever practised since my happy restoration."

Marvell triumphed by his argument and wit over the great champion of high church insolence and tyranny—Bishop Parker. But it seems either Parker or his partisans knew how to wield less honourable weapons—Marvell died by poison. Mr. Dove has performed a duty to the public in giving to the world at this peculiar juncture a piece of biography so instructive to the statesman and the patriot.

Fort Risbane; or Three Days' Quarantine. By a Detenu.

This work is as amusing as dialogues on such subjects as the cholera, reform, political economy, theatres, books, and booksellers can well be made. The scenes are well imagined, the incidents told in a lively and spirited manner; but the characters are not sustained with equal ability. Fort Risbane reminds us of Headlong Hall, which excited a temporary interest a few years ago, but is now probably forgotten. We approve generally of the doctrines, philosophical, political, and moral, which the author inculcates, though we confess that the increase of works so *mediocre* in performance affords us no gratification.

Caracalla, a Tragedy. By H. T. T.

Had we been admitted to the circle of H. T. T.'s friends, we certainly should have dissuaded him from the publication of this, which he calls "his first and humble effort." We should recommend to him almost any employment but that of authorship. What could induce him to tempt his fate in tragedy! He would have failed, we are persuaded, had he taken the lowest form in literature; he has aspired to the highest, only to signalize his weakness, and to bring down upon himself ridicule as well as contempt. Here is a tragedy without either plot or action—a drama

without characters—and, instead of a catastrophe, a most lame and impotent conclusion; nor is there through the whole performance a sparkling thought, a poetical expression, or a sentiment that either can or deserves to be remembered. The author will not blame us if we give a few of his most laboured passages, as specimens to justify what we really consider the lenity of our remarks.

In the following lines a Prefect thus addresses an emperor:

"Nought on earth *weighs* half so well as gold
With gaping multitudes that cry for more.
It is the only pivot, Sire, believe,
On which the wheel of every action turns;
And on that wheel, love, power, and friendship,
Wealth, fame, and honour, e'en blind justice too,
Are but the spokes unto time's orbit branch'd,
Whose giddy circle wheels around the springs,
The energies of life with fierce velocity."

Caracalla, the emperor, thus breathes his soul in soliloquy against his brother.

"Curs'd hour, that gave him to the world, I say:
Curse one? curse all, curse every thing in Rome.
My tongue would from its rechy rooters drop,
My seething blood would burst its bladdered veins,
My eyes distrain their bony sockets—ay,
My very scull impeach its hairy scalp,
Did I not curse and give my fraughted heart
Its burden to the air."

Geta speaks in strains like these—

"To stay thy boisterous speech and war of words;
Lest o'er-distention split thy hasty lungs
Blown full by *smithy* passion—indeed,
The Roman mind that lends thee ear, doth set
Itself against morality and all
Bedewments of dissolving virtue!"

The following will be admitted by competent judges as truly Shakspearian. It is the author's *chef-d'œuvre*. Caracalla, a murderer, and while he is pursuing his murderous purposes, thus describes his state of mind—

"Yesternight, as in a wakeful mood
I *laid a bed*—tossed to and fro by hope
And fear alternate—listening anon
To the slow retiring steps of thievish time;
Methought I heard reiterated thrice
The unseasonable crowing of the matin bird,
Joined with the mournful howlings of a dog,
Which so unquieted every faculty,
And made *prescience big*—O man! that from
My very soul I heaved a groan so deep,
As proved a shock to nature.
Mater. Horrid night!
Carac. It was! Till now, a howl and then a crow,
And now a crow and then a howl, they died
Away in distance.
Mater. Horrid, horrid night!"

So much for Caracalla; we hope we "ne'er shall look upon his like again."

1. Advice to Emigrants. By Thomas Dyke, jun.

2. Statistical Sketches of Upper Canada, for the use of Emigrants. By a Backwoodsman.

3. Hints on Emigration to Upper Canada. By Martin Doyle, author of "Hints to Small Holders in Ireland."

The first of these three very valuable little books is intended as a guide to the Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the United States, New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, the Swan River, and the Cape of Good Hope. It points out the advantages and disadvantages of the several locations, and supplies the latest Government instructions and facilities, drawn up from official documents.

The second is written by a practical Scotchman, who, in addition to a twenty years' residence in British America, has been traversing Upper Canada in every direction for the last half dozen years, for the express purpose of obtaining statistical information. It is full of shrewdness, Scotch humour, and sound sense.

Number three is compiled by Mr. Martin Doyle, the well-known and justly-esteemed author of many nice little books, on Irish farming and cottage economy. It is an excellent digest of all the information we possess respecting Upper Canada, with a Map, and much good advice prefixed. Were we to particularize in recommending a cheap, short manual to such of the middle or humbler classes as have emigration in their thoughts, we should say, of the works under notice, let the emigrant, if an Englishman, take the first upon our list; if a Scotchman, and clear about locating in British America, the second: if an Irishman, the third. But when we consider that a man may buy all three, and still get back silver change out of his crown-piece, we should recommend them all, before he determines on so important a step in his life, as the first expense in these cases is the least. It is a curious fact, as appears from these books, that such are the advantages in soil and situation, of unappropriated parts of British America, over inhabited districts of the United States, that emigration from the latter to the former is already becoming common.

Sermons. By the Rev. Plumpton Wilson, LL.B., Rector of Ilchester. Vol. II.

The subjects of this new volume of Mr. Plumpton Wilson's sermons relate principally to the preparation to be made by the Christian for death and the blessed hopes of immortality, and of rejoining hereafter, in that realm where all tears shall be wiped away, those who were dear and lost to us here. Beginning with the relation of the immortal soul to the past, and to the heavens and the earth, the history of man, considered as a living soul, is next examined; and the duty of fulfilling the Christian course with humility, awe, and carefulness, is thence naturally deduced. We are then exhorted to consider the awful responsibility lying upon every human being to make the hands, the eye, the lips, the power of thinking, and all the materials and means of thought, instrumental to the glory of God, and so to our own present, but far more to

our eternal, happiness; remembering that when the earthly house of this tabernacle shall be dissolved, Christ will once more, and for ever, open the blind eyes, restore the withered hand and limbs, and cause the deaf to hear, and the dumb to speak his praise,—glorifying that almighty power whereby he is able to subdue all things to himself.

The volume is, for the most part, ably and forcibly written: it is inscribed to the Duke of Rutland, as the former one had been to the memory of the deceased Duchess.

Example; or, Family Scenes.

This little work appears to be intended solely for the use of that denomination of Christians usually styled evangelical. It is evidently the opinion of the writer that religion ought to be, not only the ultimate object of all our thoughts and actions, but the constant theme of all our conversation. The intention is to exhibit, in the form of a domestic story, the powerful influence of example, whether for evil or for good, upon human character and conduct; to show how the conscience becomes paralysed or seared, by being habituated to contemplate the union of irreligion and iniquity with intellectual powers, and high attainments in mere worldly wisdom or accomplishment; and, contrarywise, to excite to piety and virtue, by the contemplation of the peace and joy in believing. The design is excellent—the execution praiseworthy.

Knowledge for the People; or, the Plain Why and Because. By John Timbs.

Amongst the numerous vehicles which modern improvement have set in motion for communicating useful information to those mighty masses of people who are debarred, by want of leisure and opportunity, from profound or systematic study, the little work now under notice deservedly claims a high and distinguishing rank. It has already reached a fourth volume, each consisting of four parts; and the subjects of the present are Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, and Meteorology. The information upon all the various subjects treated of is arranged in the catechetical form. Questions, such as the natural phenomena would give rise to in the mind of any intelligent but yet uninformed person, are put, and the answers given in the simplest, most popular, and, at the same time, most satisfactory language, the authorities being regularly quoted wherever the facts are at all doubtful, or the discoveries recent.

We deem it not unworthy of particular mention to add, that, wherever the occasion naturally leads to observation upon the extraordinary operations of Divine Providence in the formation and structure of matter, this great subject is treated with becoming reverence, and that no book is more frequently or more favourably cited than the Natural Theology of the excellent Paley. The work is altogether one which we willingly recommend to all who wish to further the diffusion of scientific and useful knowledge in a popular shape, and we trust its circulation may prove commensurate with its deserts.

Zoleikha; a Dramatic Tale. From Holy Writ.

Scripture is silent as to the name of Potiphar's wife; but the Mussulmans call her Zoleikha, and hence the name of this drama. It is the story of Joseph and his brethren, done into goodly blank verse,—the temptation, by Mrs. Captain Potiphar, of him who was "a goodly person and well-favoured," forming, of course, a conspicuous episode.

The tale is, as we have stated, fairly told enough, in measured blank verse; yet we confess it to be one of the very many books one meets with which make one wonder why any well-informed person should take the trouble of writing, or, having written, of printing and putting forth to the public. Paraphrases in blank verse of select portions of the Holy Bible seem, however, to be rather in fashion of late. For ourselves, we own we like the words of the authorised translation better.

1. Lectiones Latinæ; or, Lessons in Latin Literature. By J. Rowbotham.

2. Initia Latina in usum Scholæ Grammaticæ Levishamæ. 2 parts.

3. Exercises on the Anabasis of Xenophon to be rendered into Xenophontic Greek. By H. H. Davis.

4. Catechism of Latin Grammar. By George Millingan.

5. Latin Delectus, for the use of the Edinburgh Academy.

6. Simonis's Smaller Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon. Translated by Charles Seager.

7. The Academic Correspondent and Magazine of Education.

8, Prize Letters to Students. By the Rev. Baxter Dickinson, A.M.

As all the above works are connected by a common aim, we propose to consider them under one general head. In few departments of literature (if the term be allowed) is there so abundant a supply as in the scholastic, and in few, generally speaking, is the supply less adapted to the nature of the demand. We want books of more simple structure than those which have been so long in use; we want grammars so concise that they shall be really mastered by the pupil, and so practical that they shall really aid him; not immense compilations of theories, precepts, and naked abstractions, with exceptions of countless number, duly arranged in lists as lifeless and uninteresting, in many cases, as bare catalogues of names. The latter system of things has too often ended in making the pupil acquainted, merely, with the source of information, while he remained almost altogether ignorant of the information itself. He could tell you in what page such a remark was to be found, though the substance of it—the practical knowledge—had never become part of his mental identity. Hence, too, the anomaly of boys "going through" bulky works and retaining none of their contents; traversing

a country full of objects of intrinsic interest with blinded eyes and deaf ears, stupified and stultified. *No*; the principle must be changed; we are pleased to see it is changing; plain, simple matter-of-fact is beginning to be considered the best food for the juvenile mind, and the truth of the Hudibrastic aphorism—

"For all a rhetorician's rules
But teach him how to name his tools—

is every day more and more recognised. People begin to be aware that it is more important to be proficient in the use of tools than to know their names. We have been led into these remarks by an examination of several books above named, to which we will now more particularly advert.

No. 1 will not diminish the reputation already acquired by the Author; it is simple, and interesting in its contents, which are so varied as to suit the tastes and degree of proficiency of the pupils. We individually may express a doubt as to the propriety of putting into a very young beginner's hand a compilation of so heterogeneous a character, that it might, with some truth, be called a *Latin Scrap Book* of narratives, precepts, dialogues, physics, fables, enigmas, history, &c. together with morceaux of verse, epic, pastoral, lyrical, and epigrammatic, composed by authors ancient and modern—by Cicero and C. G. Bröder, Sallust and Erasmus, Cæsar and Jovency, Horace, and Owen the Welshman. We are of opinion that a pupil is more benefited by reading and mastering some one author first; he may afterwards, with advantage, peruse works of more miscellaneous character. Others may differ from us, however, in this view; and to those who approve of extracts we recommend the present work. A well-digested compendium of Latin grammar precedes the text and translations. A few inaccuracies are here and there discoverable, though the work is much more correctly printed than the author's French Selection, which swarms with blunders. We should be glad to know the authority for the assertion in note p. 223, that "the Arabians are the Assyrians of antiquity."

No. 2, a little work in two parts, compiled with much skill, and a most laudable regard to simplicity. We know not a better accidence than Part I. of the "Initia Latina;" it is, "without o'erflowing, full," and this we account the climax of merit in works of this kind. Part II. consists of illustrations of Syntax, in which the most prominent place is given to the examples, which are numerous and well selected: they are all from Virgil. We heartily approve the plan of keeping the pupil's attention fixed, in the first instance, on some one author, though we might differ from the compiler of these "Initia" in the selection of an author, and in some minor details. On the whole, we strongly recommend these little volumes.

No. 3 is, in our opinion, a most valuable work. It is formed on the principle of Jacotot's plan, though that eminent master's name is withheld. Its object is to make the text of the Anabasis serve as a complete guide to composition in Greek. In these exercises that text is reproduced and broken up, so as to be known both in the aggregate and in the details, while the information thus acquired is at once applied and confirmed in the memory, by being put into a variety of new combinations. In one particular we think the author errs; he has introduced combinations which the Anabasis does not afford. Now we are of opinion that exercises of the kind now before us should be so arranged, that the pupil may at all times correct his own exercise by reference to the text of the author chosen. We have tried the principle on which this little work is framed, and therefore strongly recommend it to attention.

No. 4 is a good compendium of Latin Grammar; the syntax especially deserves approbation for conciseness and simplicity. The most curious thing in the book is the following doggrel for learning the formation of the tenses.

"From *o* are formed *am* and *em*,
From *i*, *ram*, *rim*, *ro*, *sse* and *ssem*;
U, *us* and *rus* are formed from *um*,
All other parts from *re* do come;
As *bam*, *bo*, *rem*, *a*, *e*, and *i*,
Ns and *dus*, *dum*, *do* and *di*."

No. 5. We would make the same remark on the delectus of the Edinburgh Academy that we made on Mr. Rowbotham's Lectiones, that we do not admire selections at all as initiatory books. The present work has no translation, but a copious vocabulary is suppended. The extracts are in general well selected, though we somewhat doubt the propriety of alternating passages from prose and verse authors. The pupil, in finishing his study of this work, will assuredly have learned something of Latin, but we believe he will carry but little of the matter away with him. It is far too miscellaneous; it is well arranged and well printed.

No. 6. This little volume is a *bonne bouche* for the Hebrew student. The complexity and bad arrangement of Hebrew lexicons has often served to deter the timid-minded from pursuing the study of that interesting language. The work now before us is compactness itself; it is beautifully printed, and will, we are persuaded, be found very useful.

No. 7. The second Number of the "Academic Correspondent," a Leeds publication, has been put into our hands. We know not whether the first was so indifferent that the editor did not wish to submit it to our notice, but we will say of this that it is palpably inconsistent with its pretensions, which are high-sounding and presumptuous. After learning from the prospectus on the cover that "no work has yet appeared exclusively devoted to the object of teachers and schools," we were surprised, on opening the Number, to find that the greater part of the first thirty pages is obtained from the "Quarterly Journal of Education." For those who do not see this latter work it is certainly an advantage to have some of its best articles in the form they assume in the "Academic Correspondent." Notwithstanding our strictures on this topic, we consider this periodical likely to do good, and we shall be glad to hear of it, and see that improvement in it which we think fairly within its reach.

No. 8 is an American production reprinted in London. The letters are on religious subjects, and bear witness both to the affection and piety of the author. We wish them success in this country.

1. The Pilgrim of Erin, and other Poems.

2. The Isle of Wight, and other Poems. By Anne Maria Sargeant.

The above poems are, as nearly as possible, *pares* in the amount of ability shown in them; what either of them was published for, except as a means of gratifying their authors, we cannot guess. It is true the former, a young student of Trinity College, Dublin, pretends that the poem is intended to call the attention of the English public to the wrongs done to Ireland—*non tali auxilio tempus eget*. We are quite sure such verses as he has given us will do anything but excite commiseration for Ireland, except it be on the score of its literary degradation, when such a writer as this dubs himself "poet.' He threatens, "*should* the present specimen meet with encouragement, to lead his readers amongst the monuments and times of Westminster Abbey!" We implore him, as he values his country's reputation, to do no such thing. His success in animating whatever is torpid or slumbering in Ireland is so very equivocal, that we seriously put it to him, if it is likely he can resuscitate the dead? To the Pilgrim of Erin (in which no pilgrim at all is mentioned) are appended some miscellaneous poems, for the purpose, as he tells us, "of giving something of size to his volume." The object, no doubt, was a laudable one—we have only to say, that we think it fully gained.

We should be inclined to think Miss M. A. Sargeant, of the Isle of Wight, a very amiable person; and should we by any chance ever visit that enchanting spot, and have the good fortune to meet with her, we trust she will pardon us for not being so delighted with her poems as we doubt not we should be with her society. There is a taste in all these matters; and though we do not like such verses as these under the name of poetry, we are quite willing to allow that as the effusions of an amiable, and, it seems to us, pious spirit, they have pleased us and will please others.

A Treatise on Chemistry. By Michael Donovan, M.R.I.A. No. XXXIV. Lardner's Cyclopædia.

This is a well-digested work, and if for no other reason, for its bringing down the science of which it treats to the present time, deserves to be viewed with attention. The subject is thus distributed by Mr. Donovan:—Part I. Survey of Creation. II. Arrangement and Examination of the Materials of Creation. III. Phenomena presented during some remarkable chemical changes. It is somewhat singular that no definition of the object and limits of chemical science occurs in the volume. We are simply informed, in the commencement, that "the properties of matter of which it more exclusively treats are closely connected with the mechanical theory of solids and fluids; and they are no less intimately related to those departments of physics in which the phenomena of heat, light, and electricity, are developed and explained." This is all, as far as we can ascertain, that is said in the way of defining the subject. The author, perhaps, supposed that everybody knew what chemistry was, and therefore forebore to repeat matter so trite. The same objection, and with somewhat more force, might, however, be made against introducing into so small a volume, more than twenty pages on the mechanical properties of matter,—the substance of which, of course, has already appeared in the "Treatise on Mechanics." With these, and a few other slight drawbacks, the work is well entitled to commendation, for the clearness of its statements and the omission of unimportant details,—two points of perhaps equal merit in an elementary treatise.

The Blue Bag; or, Toryana.

A string of parodies on Moore, Campbell, &c., applied to political purposes—all very fair—none of surpassing merit. Croker and Ellenborough seem to us touched off with considerable spirit. In general, there is too much of the affectation of wit—too much effort in seizing accidental instead of general features. We should think, from the specimen, that the writer may do much better in future. There is good matter in him.

Rudiments of the Primary Forces of Gravity, Magnetism, and Electricity, and their Agency on the Heavenly Bodies. By P. Murphy, Esq.

This interesting work has been long upon our table, though, from several circumstances (which reviewers will understand) a notice of it has been deferred. It appears, from the preface, that the matter which the Author has compacted in this volume has been collecting for several years past. What we have to regret is, that some part of the industry displayed in amassing, has not been exerted in arranging;—instead of a medley of facts and principles, so interwoven that one seems to be penetrating the mazes of a wood, we might there have found a path on either hand, of which scenes to please and instruct would have been presented to the eye.

The author's labours are directed to prove, that "the whole range of atmospheric phenomena, whether by day or night, from the hurricane and thunderbolt carrying destruction in their course, to the light zephyr of a summer evening sky; from the glowing temperature and dazzling brightness induced by the vertical action of a tropical sun, to the deep shades and withering action of a polar sky, have their source in electrical agency." In following out his principles, and endeavouring to establish them on the basis of facts, he often runs counter to received doctrines, and presses, it must be acknowledged, many of his points with much ingenuity. We leave to those interested in the subject the examination of the author's discovery—"that an analogy exists between the lunar action on the tides and temperature of the atmosphere," which he seems to think will arrest the Newtonian theory of tides in its progress to immortality.

The New Gil Blas. 3 vols.

Mr. Inglis is a bold man. "The New Gil Blas" is a startling title, and would lead us to expect something either very good or exceedingly bad. His book, however, is neither the one nor the other. Mr. Inglis is not *Le Sage*. Whether we refer to the person or the pun, he has not satisfied us as to the policy of so baptising his youngest child. "Comparisons are odious," says the proverb; we shall, therefore institute none, but merely observe, that the Inglis-man and the French-man are two men of different weight and metal. Having said so much in the way of censure, we are bound to speak in the way of praise. Mr. Inglis possesses very high talents; he is an accomplished, observant, and reflecting traveller. We have heretofore done, as we think, justice to his abilities; his work on Spain in 1830, is one of the most valuable publications of modern times. "The New Gil Blas, has no lack of interest—it is written in a pleasant style, full of characteristic sketches, and abundant in excellent and striking descriptions. Its humour is also good, and its moral unexceptionable. These are qualities of no ordinary kind, and entitle Mr. Inglis once again to our thanks for the enjoyment and information we have received at his hands.

Elements of the Theory of Mechanics. By the Rev. Robert Walker.

This valuable work has, until now, escaped our attention, and one testimonial in its favour will, we apprehend, do little towards increasing the estimation in which it is held by others more competent than ourselves to judge of its merits. It is not quite what it professes to be—an elementary work—it is not so much adapted to the novice as to the proficient in analysis, and for him it will be found a most excellent manual of the subject. The demonstrations, without pretending to novelty, are clear and well arranged. We may add that it is beautifully printed, and altogether is highly creditable to the University of Oxford.

Family Classical Library. No. XXXIII. Sophocles, translated by Thomas Francklin, D.D.

Sophocles, in some respects the chief of that immortal triumvirate who wielded, not, it is true, the outward destinies, but the hearts—the inner worlds of a refined and flourishing people—yet lives in his works; and while the fountain of affection gushes forth from the well-spring of the heart—"the human heart by which we live," and while that heart is accessible to the soft and genial influences of love and hope, and the fear, which is love's shadow, so long shall the poetry of Sophocles be valued as a rich legacy, not to Greece alone, but to mankind. With respect to such writers, Hobbes' assertion on the ancients, that they have put off flesh and blood, and become immortal, is scarcely true. It is true that they are become permanent in the sky that yet hangs over their native clime, but we cannot consent to think of Sophocles as one who has put off flesh and blood. No: his heart is yet beating in the breast of Antigone; the tide of life, instinct with o'er-mastering passion, yet rolls through the veins of Œdipus. His is a charmed existence, which nor age nor time shall destroy. He mixes with the mighty brotherhood of bards in free communion, as one in all respects an equal. We must forbear. A few remarks on the present work we may and in conclusion. The translation of Francklin is spirited, and, in general, accurate. Its greatest merit is its being devoid of that affectation into which so many translators fall, of attempting to improve upon their authors. Yet, after all, it must be confessed, in this, as in all other similar instances, complete translation is impossible. The volume is well got up, and forms a very interesting addition to Mr. Valpy's series.

The Anatomy and Physiology of the Organ of Hearing. By David Tod.

There is no part of the body so complex or minute in its structure as the ear, yet Mr. Tod has succeeded more completely than any anatomist before him, in unravelling and clearly demonstrating all its minute cells and structure; besides which, he has described many parts of the internal construction of the tympanum in a more scientific way than has ever yet been done. Every anatomist should have a copy of this work in his library. It is very appropriately dedicated to Mr. Brodie.

Five Minutes' Advice on the Care of the Teeth.

Five Minutes' Advice on the Care of the Teeth, is a little work which will well repay many a five minutes' perusal. It is written in simple and even elegant language, divested of all technical phraseology, and is addressed to all classes of readers. Such a little work has long been wanted; it is got up in a most tasteful manner; and we are sure that all its readers will call on Mr. Saunders, the Author—if not to take his advice relative to their "teeth," which we strongly recommend them to do—at least to thank him for the advantages which the perusal of his little work has afforded them. The subject is one of the highest importance to poor as well as rich; a little care may save a world of pain; or, as saith the proverb, "a stitch in time saves nine."

Counsels to the Young. By John Morison, LL.D.

Dr. Morison is one of those benevolent and excellent writers whose pen confers a blessing, because it is dipped in the spirit of good counsel. He has written many such little books as that now upon our table:—"Counsels to the Newly Wed," "Counsels to Servants," "Counsels to Sunday-School Teachers,"—all excellent; and albeit we differ from him in certain precepts and doctrines, yet we venerate his honesty; and would that all teachers of Christianity were as liberal in their principles, and as diligent in the

calling. To the young the book will be of especial value; and it is one of those pretty duodecimo trifles, beautifully bound and printed, reflecting much credit on the taste of the publishers.

Loudon's Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture. Parts II. to IV.

We noticed the first Part of this work in our Number for July, and augured favourably of its success: the parts now before us confirm the opinion we then expressed; and, as a proof that the work rises as it proceeds, we may mention that Part IV. contains more matter than any of its predecessors. Not only do the Designs for Cottages maintain the same character of beauty and usefulness throughout, but the minor details by which they are exemplified, are given in a manner at once so clear and so satisfactory, that we think ourselves fully warranted in predicting that this work will soon become an indispensable addition to the library of every country gentleman who has cottages to build on his estate. The condition of the poor has, however, been too long considered as depending chiefly upon the kindness of the rich; and Mr. Loudon takes a higher aim than merely wishing to instruct country gentlemen how to erect cottages for the labourers, &c. on their estates; his object is to open the eyes of the cottager himself, and to teach him what he ought to desire, and what his efforts ought to be directed to obtain. This is the true secret of all permanent improvement; it is not what is done for us, but what we do for ourselves that produces a real amelioration of our condition. The above remarks apply chiefly to the humblest class of cottages, but it must not be supposed from this, that Mr. Loudon's work is confined to dwellings of that description; on the contrary, there are many to which the poet or the philosopher, or those who have passed the best years of their lives in the turmoil of commerce or warfare, might retire in the evening of their days to enjoy all the comforts of a home. Not only conveniences but elegances appear, from this work, to be within the reach of every one who chooses to obtain them; wealth is not required; an ill-arranged dwelling will often cost more than one replete with every thing that "the most luxurious of mankind could wish for;" all that is wanting is knowledge how to apply moderate resources, so as to obtain from them the maximum of advantages which they are capable of producing.

We have already mentioned that we were much pleased with the details contained in these numbers, and we had intended to point out a few that particularly struck us, but on turning over the pages, we find them so numerous that we know not which to select, and we must refer our readers to the work itself. The next part, it is announced, will contain Designs for Cottage Furniture.

1. The Destinies of Man. By Robert Millhouse.

2. Songs of the Sea Nymphs; Scenes of Fairy Land, &c. By T. Miller.

The predictions of the Laureate have not always proved oracular. His vaticinations, that the march of intellect would for ever annihilate the race of poets from the humbler walks of life, in the instances before us are remarkably falsified. The poems on our table have been produced by that very culture of the popular mind which Mechanics' Institutes and the general diffusion of knowledge have furnished to the working-classes: they display natural powers of a very superior order; with the exception of Burns, fully equal to those whose talents have raised them in the scale of society, and given them pretension to rank with the poets of their native land. But they are not the works of the uneducated children of Nature. The writers are evidently well read, and deeply versed in the science and art of poetry. They have received their impressions of the lovely and the majestic from the classical models of the great masters of song, rather than from the divine originals which awakened their enthusiasm. We might have expected that the productions of a Nottingham weaver, and a basket maker of the same place, would exhibit scenes of life and manners with which their occupations and habits had rendered them familiar, that a manufacturing town would have furnished them with their theme, and that its illustrations would have been of the character suggested to them by their daily intercourse and employment. But for all that appears to the contrary in "The Destinies of Man," "The Songs of the Sea Nymphs," and the "Scenes of Fairy Land," Mr. Millhouse might be a descendant of Lord Byron, and Mr. Miller a patrician of the school of Shelley. Not that we would insinuate that these humble individuals possess a genius at all to be compared with their illustrious prototypes, yet have they chosen the same walk of poetry, and with no mean success.

Mr. Millhouse, if we may judge from the spirit and strain of his poetry, is a religious man. His imagination is richly imbued with the spirit of patriarchs and prophets; and he reminds us quite as much of the Bible as of Childe Harold. Religion in the soul is nearly allied to poetry, and not unfrequently awakens its melody where perhaps it would otherwise have remained, like a harp untouched, for ever silent. We do not by this observation mean to affirm that the poetical afflatus is never bestowed where there is a total absence of devotion. All that we would be understood to maintain is, that the world of thought and feeling, into which piety introduces those who welcome its sentiments to their hearts, is just that world where poetry finds its inspiration; and where the intellect, no longer cribbed and confined within the narrow limits of mere earthly existence, feels that its spiritual refinement gives energy to its faculties, and enables it to soar into regions where the immortal triumphs, and the clod of the valley becomes an orb of glory, shining more and more unto the perfect day. To this Mr. Millhouse is indebted for the poetical grandeur to which he sometimes rises, as he bears us along through the course of time. It is this which renders him familiar with

> "Solemn councils, images of awe,
> Truths which eternity lets fall on man."

Mr. Miller is a poet of a different class. His is the world of imagination. He lives among sea-nymphs and fairies. He clothes abstractions in forms of beauty, and gives them a local habitation and a name. The only marvel is, how, under all the soul-depressing circumstances of their lot, these two men should have been able to produce works of such an order as to entitle them to take so high a place among the poets of the day. We scarcely know how to congratulate them. If they struggle to live by their occupations, and abandon them for poetry, we fear they will make a poor exchange. If they attempt to unite the two, they will injure both. To the liberal institutions of the age we wish we could add one, to whose fostering shelter the scions of talent and genius, when sickening under the withering blasts of poverty, might be transferred. What is individual patronage? and what the favour of the public? Burns and Bloomfield, and all who have ventured on the treacherous sea, can tell. Their names were honoured, but their families starved. Blighted hopes and broken hearts have hitherto been the earthly allotment of those gifted beings whose minds have towered above their condition. Yet, who can blame them? We sigh, and wish them a better fate; and in the present case would readily weave the laurel to grace the brow of these most worthy aspirants after an honourable fame, did we not fear to see it displaced by the cypress.

Speech of George Richard Robinson, Esq., in the House of Commons, May 22, 1832, on the Trade, Commerce, and Navigation of the British Empire.

According to the notions of a certain class of statesmen, free trade is to the depression of commerce and the decline of navigation—and, indeed, to all the political and national evils which we deplore—what Tenterden steeple was said to be to the Goodwin Sands, the cause which produced them—and with about as much reason. Mr. Robinson does not go the whole of this length. He admits the principle of free trade in the abstract, and he condemns the policy of foreign nations, whose restrictions are opposed to it, as illiberal. If we understand him aright, he only complains that, as far as it regards Great Britain, this principle has not been judiciously applied; and he accuses the present administration of intending to carry it to its utmost extent, in utter contempt of the interests of our own country, which, he says, are deeply suffering because it has been already carried too far. As the question will ere long again come under discussion, we no further notice Mr. Robinson's Speech than to remark, that, according to the views which he entertains, it is a very creditable record of his opinions, and may perhaps serve him in his canvass for a seat in the reformed Parliament. We say perhaps—time will show.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Brougham and Vaux, on the subject of the Magistracy of England.

This Letter deals in facts and arguments; and we are persuaded the appeal which it makes will not be lost upon the noble and learned person to whom it is addressed. The evils of the present system are forcibly exposed. We are afraid the remedies will not be so easily pointed out. With the writer, we cordially deprecate the appointment of clerical magistrates. We think his remarks just and pertinent, and introduce them into our pages that they may have as wide a circulation as it is in our power to give them.

"I would have the clergy honoured and respected; and I know of no more effectual means to render them so, than to detach them from avocations which cause them to become the castigators and persecutors of the body rather than the comforters and healers of the soul. The duties of a clergyman and a magistrate are totally incompatible. It is the duty of the one to reform—it is the business of the other to punish. The clerical magistrate becomes a terror to those whom he should conciliate in order to amend: with him fine and imprisonment supply the place of precept and admonition; and the pure doctrines of morality are exchanged for the jargon of an act of Parliament. The visit of the pastor to the delinquent is no longer to turn him from his wickedness but to convict him of his crime. The justice and parson of the established church cannot utter these benign words, 'Go and sin no more;' but says, 'if you have sinned, it is my duty to find the fit penalty in the statute-book.'"

Letters for the Press; on the Feelings, Passions, Manners, and Pursuits of Men. By the late Francis Roscommon, Esq. M.A.

If a well-stored mind, a classical taste, purity and elegance of diction, all devoted to the illustration of subjects that never fail to create a lively interest, and to extend the circle of rational enjoyment, be any recommendation to a work, then the present cannot be neglected. It may well take its place among our best English Essays—for few, indeed, among them all, surpass in excellence these 'Letters for the Press,' by whomsoever written. Notwithstanding the announcement in the preface, we cannot help thinking that the author breathes the air of this living world—and that we shall, ere long, by another literary fiction, hear of Francis Roscommon, Redivivus. We can only say, that in any guise, in any form, it will afford us pleasure to meet him.

The Entomological Magazine. No. I.

The study of insects is rapidly advancing in this country: we have now an excellent and spirited Magazine devoted solely to its promotion. The Editor is anonymous; and we feel some little curiosity to know who and what he may be: that he is a veteran in the cause we learn from his own confession—he speaks of "thirty years' experience in collecting insects;" and it is equally evident he has visited the intertropical regions of South America, where alone an insect is to be found which he describes as having seen in a natural state.

The contents of the first number form a happy combination of the scientific and the amusing: Mr. Curtis, the author of "British Entomology," and, without exception, the first entomologist in this country, and Mr. Newman, the writer of "Sphinx Vespiformis," an essay on System, which has lately created a great sensation in the scientific world, each contribute a paper of high character; but, however valuable these may be to the *cognoscenti*, to us they yield in interest to the exquisite article on Blight, signed Rusticus, an article which we are sure will be read with delight by all. We most cordially concur in this writer's idea as expressed to the Editor—"If you admit all manner of *crack-jaw*, and register the invention of systems *ad libitum*, it would surely be unfair to deprive your readers of a little humble English and plain statements of facts recorded by a faithful and attentive observer of Nature." We recommend the Editor to scatter such papers as these with a less sparing hand, as we are sure they will be more generally relished than those purely scientific ones, which we think occupy rather too great a portion of his pages. The Number concludes with a dialogue, which is carried on with a briskness and spirit that give it all the appearance of a real conversation; we find in it many bold, wild, and truly original ideas, to some of which we should, however, hesitate to subscribe without considerable qualification.

The work is got up with great attention to accuracy, neatness, and elegance; and, without any further recommendation on our part than this slight sketch of its contents, we have no doubt will meet with that general encouragement which we can honestly say we consider it richly deserves.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"This is my eldest daughter, Sir." Words by T. H. Bayly, Esq. Symphonies and Accompaniments by H. R. Bishop.

We remember being much struck with this pretty ballad on its first appearance, before it was wedded to "sweet harmony," and we are sure its popularity will be increased by Mr. Bishop's arrangements.

"I would not be left to my sorrow." A Ballad. By T. H. Bayly, Esq. The Music by Alex. D. Roche.

The poetry of this song is in Mr. Bayly's happiest style—touchingly and elegantly expressed; and the image in the third verse, of "affection throwing a veil over the records of care," is every way worthy of the poet. We are not acquainted with any composer who so perfectly enters into the soul of melancholy, and sends forth its true pathos in sweet sounds, so completely as Mr. Roche.

The spirit of ballads—of those ballads that draw sympathy from the heart, and tears from the eyes—is upon him, and everything he touches becomes melody. We congratulate Mr. Roche on his good fortune in having a subject worthy of his talents.

"Oeo! Oeo!" and "Shades of the Heroes." Glees. The first for four; the other for five voices. The music by T. Cooke.

We love glees. There is something strongly savouring of union and happiness in a joyous chorus; and for some of our best modern glees we are indebted to Tom—we beg his pardon—*Mr.* Thomas Cooke, or rather Thomas Cooke, Esq. There is an hilarity about his music which would always make it popular, without the drum and trumpet accompaniments he is over-fond of introducing in his songs, as well as his concerted pieces. "Oeo! Oeo!" gained the prize at the Catch Club, and deserved it; for nothing can be more in keeping and good taste than the short adagio, as well as the allegro movements. The poetry is much better than that usually bestowed on glees. Whose is it?

"Lillian May;" a Ballad. The Poetry and Melody by W. Bull. Symphonies and Accompaniments by I. Moscheles.

This is an exquisite story in verse, of one who died in the first spring of life, when everything was blooming and happy around her! And the simplicity and grace of the melody is every way worthy of the sweet and gentle tale. We cordially recommend it to our fair musical friends.

THE DRAMA.

The moment is at hand which either "makes" the great houses, or "undoes them quite"; and those who have watched the progress of theatrical matters during the last three or four years, will be at no loss to guess *which* alternative to look for. In fact, the day for patent rights, monopolies, and the "regular drama," in the managerial sense of that phrase*, is past; and if, practically speaking, a better system is not exactly prepared to supply the place of the old one, at least the prejudices and habits, and what was more effective than all, the interests, that held it together are broken up, and the public know what they want, and why they have it not: which latter are great steps towards its attainment. Still there is much to do before the desired end can be obtained. The public know what they want, and why they have it not, but they do not know how to set about the task of obtaining it;—and the office of teaching them is an invidious one—to say nothing of its delicacy and its difficulty. For *our* parts, feeling that, during a consistent and uninterrupted series of observations on this subject, we have contributed at least our share towards bringing about the gratifying state of things that is now at hand, we are disposed to rest content with leaving its completion to those hands which have now taken it up, and have so fortunately commenced by giving the *coup-de-grace* to the remnant of life that was left in the old system: not forgetting that the promoters and supporters of the latter have been among the most active and successful agents in its downfall. If the patentees and monopolists had not prosecuted the minors into the universal performance of the regular drama (fitly so called, and not in Mr. Winston's sense of the phrase), we should have had no such drama left among us: if the same unconscious abettors of their own merited ruin had not turned their houses into more open and shameless marts for prostitution than the most shameless of our public thoroughfares, every theatre in London would have remained what *all* were, and most are, but what now, *no* theatre can remain much longer—an open outrage upon public decency, such as no other country in the world has exhibited for the last two centuries past:—finally, if the egregious persons in question had not been at once impudent and stupid enough to keep up the monstrous prices of their commodity to the same level which they maintained when *all* the other necessaries of life were high (for public amusements are among the "necessaries of life" of a great city, second only to bread itself—"bread and shows,") the most patient "public" in the world would never have found out what those most persevering of self-dupers in the world—theatrical managers—never *will* find out till they are forced to it,—namely, that half may be more than the whole.

With respect to novelty, we have literally nothing to report on, except the opening of Drury Lane Theatre, with a tolerably efficient company, who play nightly to empty benches.—Braham in Masaniello, Power in Dr. O'Toole, and "the late Miss Mordaunt" in a new character, not being able to attract more than the tenth part of a house. This is as it should be; because nothing *but* this will bring managers to their senses.

Laporte opens at Covent Garden on the 1st; and from his enterprise and cleverness we expect something still more injurious to the ultimate interests of the drama than even the imbecility of his rivals; for though he announces many things that are decided improvements, the most conspicuous and judicious of which is that of commencing the season attractively, instead of repulsively—we mean, with novelty instead of staleness,—he does *not* announce a change in the system of prices—rating them on the continental plan, and according to the relative value of the places occupied. On *this* plan the great houses may still retain a portion of their high prices, with advantage to all parties: on any other, they must reduce them greatly, or fail more conspicuously than ever.

We anticipate a bustling season, and one that will work important results on the prospects of the drama; and we shall prepare ourselves for it accordingly; for on the interpreters of the public voice in these matters, much, if not all, depends. In the mean time, we shall only add, that Drury Lane announces *The Hunchback;* that the English Opera has closed; that the Adelphi is on the point of opening—having engaged the most pleasing new actress that we have seen for years, Mrs. Honey; and that the Strand keeps open, having lost the last-named lady, but still retaining the most agreeable and effective company, and the most attractive performances, of any theatre in London, great or small.

* See the evidence of Mr. Winston on this point.

FINE ARTS.—PUBLICATIONS.

Sketches in Italy; drawn on Stone. By W. Linton. Parts XI. and XII.

This admirable work is now concluded—Parts Eleven and Twelve, according to the plan originally circulated, completing the series of ninety-six sketches; a map, &c. being added to render the publication more perfect. We have rarely, or never, seen so interesting and valuable a collection of views in Italy—a country so full of the sublime and beautiful, that every artist who has been to boorrw of its wealth, returns with ample means to furnish for himself fame, and enjoyment for all who can appreciate art and worship nature. Mr. Linton has increased a very high reputation by the results of his labours. His sketches are altogether the most *artist-like*, the most spirited, the most easily understood of any we have ever seen. To the amateur and to the student, as well as to those who have worked out success in art, they will be welcome guests; in the studio and in the drawing-room they will give information and enjoyment. The written descriptions are brief, but tastefully and elegantly penned. The artist must have read as well as painted, and have exercised thought as well as observation.

Views of the Old and New London Bridges: the former in its last state and demolition; the latter during its erection and in its finished state. Drawn and Etched by Edward William Cooke. Part I.

This is a very interesting and ably-executed collection of prints. The name of Cooke has been long known and respected in art—and Edward William is worthy to carry on its honours to another generation. He has the style of his father—a free, spirited, and effective style—in which the elder Cooke has heretofore been without a rival. We shall look for another opportunity of describing more at length the publication; we must, for the present, content ourselves with recommending it to our readers.

Scraps and Sketches. By George Cruikshank. Part IV.

"And Laughter holding both her sides"—such should be the motto of the inimitable George Cruikshank. He has had many competitors of late, but not a single rival. He remains—and is likely to continue—the master spirit of merriment; and is a welcome visiter at any hour and in any place. We can never be sad in his company—it is his especial province to

"Drive dull Care away."

Illustrations to Friendship's Offering for 1833.

We have left ourselves but small space to speak of the Illustrations of this Annual—as usual, the first in the field—the herald of a bright assemblage of elegant and beautiful works. We shall take occasion to speak of them when others of the gay family are upon our table. At present we content ourselves with observing, that it is a very agreeable collection, although not of first-rate excellence.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

Professor Millington has been delivering at this institution a series of lectures on Practical Mechanics. From one of them, "On the Construction of Roofs and laying of Floors," a very important subject, we extract the following;—

"A point which claims especial attention was the method of preventing lateral pressure, which would arise from the weight resting upon the roof, and also from falls of snow, each of which would tend to draw the pressure upon the king-post, and cause the principal rafters to swing. To avoid this, diagonal braces must be used, one end being fixed upon an abutment placed at the lower end of the king-post, and the other extending to the weak part of the principal rafter. These diagonal braces, however, could be of no use to the tie-beam, which, in consequence of the size of some buildings, required additional support to that afforded by the king-post. Two other posts therefore, called queen-posts, were placed in a similar direction to the king-post. The Lecturer here exhibited the model of the roof of St. Martin's Church, and pointed out the queen-posts, and the manner in which, by diagonal braces, the weight was transferred from the tie-beam to the king and queen post. In those roofs where a space was not required to be left for any particular purpose, the tie-beam could be conveniently used, but where it was necessary to arch up the ceiling, as in the case of churches, the tie-beam must necessarily be dispensed with. In this case it was customary to introduce diagonal braces, which were attached to a collar-beam, and which, by drawing in two opposite directions, afforded room for the arch; but to this method several objections might be urged, the principal of which was that several parts would thus run parallel, and whenever this was the case, strength could not be obtained. The collar-beam was very common in old buildings, and where no great weight was

required to be sustained it might answer, but it would not do for large edifices. Among the new contrivances to obtain an arched roof was that of Carbonell's patent, but of this he (the Lecturer) disapproved, inasmuch as it tended to transfer the weight from the foot of the principal rafter to the weakest part of the beam. An excellent roof has been invented by Mr. Nicholls, which was near forty-eight feet in the span. A tie-beam ran across the building, instead of a collar-beam; but was formed of such a height as to permit a semi-circular arch to pass under the roof. A king-post was introduced into the centre, from which proceeded diagonal braces into the two principal rafters, which descended a considerable way down the walls. In mills, breweries, &c., openings were sometimes required in the roof for the sake of light. Other roofs, therefore, must be adapted for them. The Lecturer next exhibited a drawing of the roof of Dorset-street Gas-works, which required heavy weights to be attached to it, and pointed out the mode of its construction, as also of the late and present Drury-lane theatre. The largest and yet the lightest roof that had ever been constructed, was that which covered the King's ships at Deptford; the whole weight of it supported by a series of stay-posts, without any other beams. Of late it was not an unusual thing to form a cast-iron roof. The first of that kind was erected by Mr. Watt of Soho. Subsequently to that period, several of the water-works were formed of the same material, and in that case the strength depended upon the curve, instead of the tie-beam. Hitherto he had only spoken of the principal rafters, only a few of which need be introduced to support a large building. Purlins were used for the purpose of supporting the external covering of the roof, and these must be laid from one principal rafter to another. In old roofs they are generally mortised into the rafters; but by thus cutting the rafter away, the strength was diminished. To avoid this, it would only be necessary to place it upon the principal rafter, securing it by a notch; but the greatest care should be taken to place the purlin where it would be best supported. These purlins applied only to those places where suspension took place from above, and to all situations where rafters or connecting posts were not inconvenient, as was generally the case in roofs: but in the construction of large floors of rooms and wooden bridges over rivers, where they would be incompatible with convenience, a flat surface being necessary, the desired end must be obtained by laying timbers over the ends of others. If the distance from one support to another did not exceed twelve or fourteen feet, then small strips of timber called joists might be laid upon them; but if the opening was greater than that, the joists must be laid across the strong timber, or let into it. In old houses it was usual to lay one piece across the other; but in modern erections, to avoid the unseemly appearance arising from timber being so situated, it was customary to let the girders into the joist. This was effected by mortising the one and tenoning the other, to make them fit. In performing this work, care was requisite to determine the proper size to cut the mortise, otherwise the girder or the joist would be improperly weakened. Now, as fractures in a horizontal beam took place about one-third from the top, if the mortise were cut too low, it would take away the power to resist tension; or if it were cut too high, it would decrease the power to resist compression. As the fracture, therefore, took place one-third from the top, the strongest place for the mortise was two-thirds from the top. Sometimes, instead of cutting the tenon in the usual way, it was necessary to make a sort of double tenon, or notch, which would add considerable strength to the building. It sometimes happened that the frame could not be sustained without another support; it would then be necessary to use a column: but in instances where this would be detrimental, or take up too much room, or impede the view, the frame must be formed of the timber itself. The lecturer then announced the subject of his next lecture, and retired from the platform with several professional friends amidst the plaudits of the assembly."

VARIETIES.

The Poor-Law Commission.—The officiating ministers and the vestry clerks of the metropolitan parishes have received, from his Majesty's Commissioners, sets of queries relative to the administration and practical operation of the laws for the relief of the poor in their several parishes. The Commissioners, in their circular, express their desire that the vestry clerks, after answering the question of statistical details, will consult the overseers or others concerned in the management of the poor of the parish, and state in their answers the result of their joint opinions. The

queries circulated in the metropolis are the same as those which have been received in the town parishes in the country, and they comprehend most of those circulated in the agricultural districts. It is expected that answers will, in some form, be published, so that the inhabitants may have an opportunity of judging of the accuracy and ability of the statements made by their officers. It is understood, that as soon as the answers have been received and investigated, members of the Commission will proceed to the several parishes, and examine witnesses on oath, and inspect documentary evidence, as may be deemed necessary, for the investigation of any matter with relation to the practical operation of the laws, which may appear to them to require especial examination. Several of the agricultural districts have already been visited by the Commissioners; and magistrates and other public officers of those districts have received letters from the Home Office, requesting them to assist the Commissioners in their inquiries. The sittings of the Commissioners are held at the house in Scotland-yard, formerly occupied by the Ecclesiastical Commission, where the answers and communications are directed to be forwarded. Beside the queries sent to those officially concerned in the administration of the Poor Laws, others have been sent to gentlemen distinguished by their attention to the subject, and by their exertions as governors of public charities, or otherwise, for the improvement of the moral and physical condition of the labouring classes.

Cotton.—The first cost of a year's cotton, manufactured in England, is estimated at 6,000,000*l.* sterling; the wages paid to 833,000 persons employed in its manufacture, in various ways, is 20,000,000*l.* sterling; the profit of the manufacturers may be estimated at 6,000,000*l.* at least. This gives a clear profit of 20,000,000*l.* from the manufacture of not quite one-third of the amount; or the increased value of the manufactured over the unwrought material is 31-3d to 1; and nearly a million of persons besides get from it constant employment.

Fires in London.—From a register of fires kept for one year in London, it appears that there were 360 alarms of fire, attended with very little damage, 31 serious fires, and 151 fires occasioned by chimneys being on fire, amounting, in all, to 542 accidents.

Echo.—An echo of a very peculiar character has been described by Sir John Herschel, as produced by the suspension bridge across the Menai Straits, in Wales. The sound of a blow with a hammer on one of the main piers is returned in succession from each of the cross beams which support the road-way, and from the opposite pier at the distance of 576 feet; and, in addition to this, the sound is many times repeated between the water and the road-way, at the rate of twenty-eight times in five seconds.

Population.—There is a striking disproportion in the comparative increase of the population of three of the leading monarchies of Europe, during the last ten or twelve years. England, Wales, and Scotland, had 14,072,331 inhabitants in 1821, and in 1831, 16,255,605, showing an average increase of 218,334 souls per annum; Prussia increased her population by 2,033,315 souls during the interval between 1817 and 1828, being an average increase of 184,846, which, on an average population of 11,000,000, is far greater than our own; and France, during the same eleven years, exhibited an increase of 2,260,530 only, averaging but 205,502 a year, on an average population of scarcely more than 30,000,000. Had our population increased at the rate of the Prussian, it ought to have given an average augmentation of 258,700 per annum, whilst the French should have added an average of 554,400 to its number, instead of only 205,502.

Lunatics and Idiots in England.—From a report made in 1829, it appears that there were at that time in England, in confinement in public lunatic establishments, 1189 male, and 1514 female lunatics, or idiots; in private lunatic asylums, 1770 males, and 1964 females; in workhouses, &c., 36 males, and 52 females; making, in the whole, 6325 persons in confinement. The number of individuals in the condition of lunatics or idiots, who were at large or with their relations, was 3029 males, and 3193 females; making a total of persons at large, of 6222. The total number of lunatics was 6806, and of idiots 5741; making together 12,547 insane persons. To these must be added about 1500 persons belonging either to parishes, from which no returns had been made when the lists of the clerks of the peace were made out, or to towns which are counties of themselves, and which are not included in this summary. This addition makes the whole number above 14,000, of whom not fewer than 11,000 were paupers, and maintained at the expense of their respective parishes.

The Committee of the Lords appointed to inquire into the actual state of the negro population in the West India Colonies, were occupied nearly forty days in

the examination of evidence; that in the Commons for a somewhat shorter period. The evidence taken by both Committees has been ordered to be printed; but no detailed report appears to have been made by either. The Lords assign as reasons for delay, that the evidence is, as yet, incomplete, and that witnesses are expected to arrive from Jamaica, whose testimony is most desirable.

Expedition to Africa.—The Landers have sailed from Liverpool on their commercial expedition to the Niger. The squadron consists of two steamers and a brig. Its first destination is the mouth of the river Quorra, 40 miles to the leeward of Cape Formosa. The large steamer is 145 tons burden, propelled by a fifty-horse power engine, and mounted with 10 6-pounders; forward a 24-pound swivel gun, and a long swivel 18-pound carronade astern. In addition to these precautions against the Spanish pirates who infest the coast, and also such of the native tribes as might prove hostile to the expedition, she is surrounded by *chevaux de frize*, and provided with small arms and boarding pikes for forty persons, which will compose the crew, &c. This steamer is named after the river she is intended to ascend, namely the Quorra, which is the Arabic for "Shining River." The construction of the paddles is such that they can use sails in place of steam, and receive no impediment to progress by their immersion in the water. The Quorra is intended to ascend the principal stream, and the lesser boat, which is built entirely of wrought iron, and of a draught of only 18 inches, is intended to explore all the tributary streams, and likewise visit Timbuctoo, Warre, Stockatoo, &c. She is 51 tons burden, and called the Atbarkha, which is the Arabic for "Blessing." The brig Columbine, which accompanies the expedition as far as possible, is laden with fuel and other articles for the crews of the two steamers. It is expected that a sufficiency of wood will be found on the banks of the river to generate steam when the supply of coal is finished. The squadron is under the command of G. L. Harris, Esq., R.N., whose experience on the coast, during a period of six years, entitles him to the confidence of the proprietors of the expedition. Together with the elder Lander (the companion of Clapperton) and his brother, Macgregor Laird, Esq., and Dr. Briggs, of Liverpool, accompany it: the latter as the medical attendant and botanist.

Report of the Ecclesiastical Commission.—The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the jurisdiction and practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts of England and Wales have published their Report, proposing extensive alterations, of which the following are the most important:—

"The abolition of the Court of Delegates, and the transfer of its jurisdiction, as a court of ultimate appeal, to the Privy Council. [A law to this effect will come into operation on the first of February next.]

"The entire extinction of a numerous class of petty jurisdictions, the peculiar and manorial courts, scattered throughout the country.

"The transfer to the provincial courts of York and Canterbury, of the whole of the jurisdiction of the diocesan courts which embraces any question raised in the form of a suit.

"A similar transfer of the whole of the testamentary jurisdiction, and the exclusive right of granting probates and administrations, to the archiepiscopal courts of the respective provinces; and the remodeling and amplifying of the jurisdiction of these courts in respect of suits for legacies, the distribution of intestates' estates, and enforcing securities for due administration; and that surrogates should be appointed to administer oaths in the country, to save the expense and delay of Commissions.

"That every testamentary disposition of any kind of property, shall be executed and attested with the same formalities—the number of witnesses in all cases to be two instead of three.

"That, with certain limitation, the validity of wills disposing of real or personal estate shall be determined in the same court, by *vivâ voce* evidence and a jury, at the desire of any party interested; or if the judge shall think fit, either before a judge of the Ecclesiastical Court, or, if the parties require it, or the judge think fit, before a judge of a court of common law: and the probate to be final and conclusive evidence of title to real and personal estate. Thus, with some reservation, all testamentary causes will be transferred to the Ecclesiastical Courts.

"The union of the Arches and Prerogative Courts of Canterbury, and a like arrangement for the provincial courts of York.

"Donatives to be placed under the same jurisdiction, law, and authority, as other benefices. That all suits for restitution of conjugal rights, for having marriages declared void, and for separation by reason of adultery or cruelty, shall be confined to the provincial courts of Canterbury and York; and that, under strict limitations, *vivâ voce* evidence and trial by jury be introduced; and the ecclesiastical judge to have power, at his own option, to direct an issue to be tried before himself, or a judge at Nisi Prius.

"That questions respecting churchwardens shall be tried at the quarter session, or the magistrates may send a difficult case to the King's Bench. That churchwardens be compelled to submit to vestry a statement of expenses to be incurred, and in case of dispute, appeal to be made to the next quarter session; church rates to be on the same assessment as the poor rates, and enforced by the same means, and churchwardens' accounts to be under similar rules as those of overseers.

"That no faculty in future be granted for permanently annexing a pew to any messuage, and all existing claims to be investigated, and,

as far as possible, extinguished; and disputes checked by subordinate regulations.

"That dilapidation suits be changed to a civil form, and continued in the spiritual courts; their orders to be enforced by sequestration.

"That a new tribunal be appointed for exercising episcopal jurisdiction in suits against Clerks [Clergymen] for ecclesiastical offences. That a choice be allowed the promoter to be heard before the Bishop, in person, of the diocese where the Clerk resides, or in which he is beneficed or licensed, or in which the offence was committed; the evidence to be taken *viva voce* on oath, except in cases of unavoidable absence. An appeal to lie to the Archbishop. Proceedings to be commenced within three years after the alleged offence. A series of regulations are proposed to obviate the expense and delay attending the present system, which have hitherto afforded almost a virtual immunity to the offender.

"The criminal jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts over brawling and defamation to be transferred to the temporal tribunals; and that proceedings against incest, adultery, and fornication be abolished; or the former offence may be made indictable as a misdemeanor in a common law court.

"That all sinecures be abolished, and the actual registrars compensated without having recourse to their holding another incompatible office, as at present."

The report contains a variety of suggestions for the improvement, and expediting the movements of these courts.

Law of Real Property, as applicable to Church Property.—The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the law respecting Real Property have published a third Report, exceedingly instructive to professional men; but some of their views respecting Church Property are particularly worthy of general attention at the present juncture.

After much deliberation, they conclude, that a statute of limitations for the Church would be beneficial.

That in all proposed improvements in the law, property should be respected, and the property of the Church held as inviolable as any other. They recommend a final adjustment between the Church and the Laity, upon the basis of present enjoyments, so as not to sanction on either side any recent usurpations.

The "semper eadem" maxim, inferring the inconvertibility of Church Property, has done immense injury to the Laity, without anything like corresponding advantages to the Church. The Commissioners say—

"There is no doubt that conscientious motives often induce ecclesiastical persons both to advance and to persist in prosecuting claims on behalf of the Church, which private considerations would incline them to forego or relinquish. We consider that the Church would be benefited by the removal of the species of snare.

"The principles upon which long enjoyment is held to be conclusive evidence of right apply to this species of property as fully as any other; and where the tithes are claimed by a lay impropriator, or by a corporation aggregate, whether temporal or spiritual, there seems no reason why the enactments which we have recommended respecting land should not be extended to them. With respect to the claims of the Clergy generally, however, a different course must be pursued. Prescription must be governed by peculiar rules as to property *extra commercium*, held by a succession of tenants for life, who are liable to want the information as to their rights, which other owners may be considered to possess who are peculiarlyliable to want the pecuniary means of enforcing those rights. This property is held, too, on a species of trust for the public, and the trust is left to the protection of individuals who have but a partial interest in enforcing its performance, and yet (unlike other trustees) must bear personally the whole expense and risk of the requisite proceedings. It is a consideration, moreover, not to be overlooked, that these individuals are liable to be influenced by many motives, operating either constantly or for a long period, to deter them from demanding, and especially from hostilely prosecuting, their rights."

Several of the Bishops, to whom questions on the subject had been addressed, seem adverse to the notion of a statute of limitation to the claims of the Church, and various expedients are suggested for obviating the necessity for it: among others, a Commission for ascertaining the present rights of churches, and trying the solidity of moduses, is strongly enforced by some of their Lordships. To this, however, the Commissioners decidedly object, on the ground, first, that it would have the effect of raising up many claims which otherwise would never have been heard of; and, secondly, that the decisions would be unsatisfactory; and, upon the whole, they finally arrive at the conclusion, that the rights of the Church in respect to the validity of moduses, compositions, rent, and the possession of glebe lands, shall be bound by quiet possession for a period of fifty years with two incumbencies, and three years of a third.

General Register Report.—The Select Committee appointed to consider the expediency of a *General Register of all Deeds and Instruments affecting Real Property in England and Wales*, have agreed to a Report, which concludes as follows:

"After mature deliberation, your Committee are unanimously of opinion, that a general register of all deeds and instruments affecting land will be of decided advantage, as regards large purchases. With regard to smaller transactions, especially those in the country, in which the more cumbrous and intricate proceedings of the law are generally dispensed with, your Committee believe that the same facility which would be afforded by a general register in dealings with

large estates, applies equally to sales of small properties; yet inasmuch as the expense of registration will be more severely felt by the latter than by the former, and as sales of small estates are so much more numerous than transfers of great properties, your Committee feel some doubt whether the benefits to be derived will more than compensate for the certain expense to be incurred. However, as it is plainly impossible to fix any limit which would not lead to this anomalous result, that all property above a certain value should be governed by one law, while all below it should be regulated by another, your Committee are, upon the whole, of opinion, that if the cost of registration could be so adjusted as to be comparatively small upon purchases below a certain value, the system of registration would be made most perfect, by being made applicable to all lands, without reference to their value."

An extraordinary General Meeting of the proprietors of Irish Bank Stock has been held at Dublin, and a dividend of 4 per cent. declared. The Governor announced that the Bank had 1,400,000*l.* over and above all demands that could be made on that establishment. The report was deemed highly satisfactory.

The expected Comet. — The comet of Biela is approaching the earth's orbit with increasing velocity, and towards the end of the following month it will partially intersect the course which the earth traverses in its journey round the sun. Happily, the comet will be in advance of the earth, so that unless our globe augments its pace, or the anticipated visitant retards its journey, there will be no risk of any dangerous proximity, much less of a hostile collision. During this return, at least, it will always be more than two hundred times the moon's distance from us; and were it, at any future time, to approach very much nearer than the orbit of our satellite, its influence would be too inconsiderable to affect any of the elements of the earth's path. This comet is about 40,000 miles in diameter, and of that class termed Nebulous, having no tail, and probably no solid nucleus. The point where the comet's centre crosses the plane of the ecliptic is within and very near the curve which the earth describes; so very near that the outskirts of the nebulous matter of the comet might possibly, at some future visit, envelope our planet, and would thus enclose the earth. It is not unlikely, at its ensuing return, if it were about a month later than the time calculated, of its intersecting the plane of the earth's motion.—*Literary Gazette.*

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

The Republic of Venezuela have abolished tithes, as being oppressive to agriculture, and made a government provision for the clergy. Another Act of the Congress abolishes all convents containing less than eight inmates, and converts the buildings to colleges and schools, in imitation of the Reformers of the 16th century.

European Population.—A German periodical ("Hesperus") contains some very fanciful speculations on the causes which affect population, from which we have selected the following particulars:—The increase and decrease of marriages in a country are naturally influenced by great events, such as peace and war, public prosperity and public calamities, famine and disease; but here we are told that political feelings exercise an influence. Thus, in Prussia, the number of marriages was greatly increased after the expulsion of the French. During the years 1817, 1818, and 1819, when the political prospects of that country were in their zenith, 1 person was married in 98; in the subsequent years, the numbers again fell to 1 in 108, 1 in 111, and 1 in 118. In France, from the year 1815 to 1822, the number of marriages was much less than before the revolution, although the population was greater by several millions. After 1817, the number of annual marriages increased by about 8000, and continued stationary at that rate till 1821; but in 1822, after the evacuation of the country by foreign troops, the number quickly rose by 20,000, and, in the ensuing year, even by 40,000. But it again declined during the obnoxious administration of Villele, and again increased after the overthrow of his ministry. Even in Russia, from 70 to 80,000 couples less than usual were married in 1812. The proportion of deaths among children under five years is also remarkable, as it seems to keep pace with the degree of education and comfort of the inhabitants. It is smallest in the large towns, and would be smaller still if it were not for those who die in workhouses and hospitals, deserted by their parents. The degree of fertility of marriages seems to vary between 3500 and and 5500 children to 1000 couples. The author, from an average of more than 77,000,000 of births, and 17,000,000 of marriages, all extending over a period of several years, comes to some results, from which we shall extract two or three of the

most interesting. To 1000 marriages there were born in the—

Kingdom of the Two Sicilies .	5546	children
In France	4148	„
In England	3565	„
In Zealand	3439	„

the Two Sicilies and Zealand being the extremes. Marriages appear to be less prolific as the countries lie nearer to the north. A fourth point of importance in these investigations is the growing excess of males over females since the general peace, which, if correctly stated, is not a little alarming, and seems to make a periodical return of war an indispensable evil. Thus, in Russia, the increase of males over females, in 15 years, was 804,453; in France, 347,254; in Prussia, 69,764; in Naples, 25,796; in Bavaria, 8398; in Bohemia, 69,172; in Sweden, 15,195; in Wurtemberg, 6877; in Hesse, 3361; in Nassau, 6484;—briefly, in a total population of 101,707,212, an excess of 1,356,754 males. If this proportion be applied to all Europe, with a population of 215,000,000, the excess of the males would amount, in the same period of peace, to 2,700,000. In the southern provinces of Russia, near the Caucasus, in the two Americas, and the Cape of Good Hope, the disproportion is still greater.

New Comet.—Professor Harding. of Gottingen, discovered a comet in the head of the serpent on the 29th of July. It is different from any of those announced this year. It is without a train.

Pompeii and Vesuvius.—Another buried town has been discovered by Professor Jahn; and the young naturalist, Leopold Villa, has announced a "Journal of Vesuvius." There will be rare digging in the former, and the latter will afford hard work for the critics. The eyes of the scientific world are fixed on both.

The Bank of France has just issued new notes of 1000 francs. The size, the form, the arrangement, the vignette border, the stamp, and the water-marks, are precisely the same as the old notes; but from some peculiar preparation of the paper and the ink, the impression appears through the note with the same distinctness as on the face, though the letters are reversed. On holding the back of the note to a looking-glass, it presents a perfect fac-simile of the impression, except that the signature of the cashier, or registering clerk, does not appear.

Seamen in the United States.—We learn, from the fourth annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Boston Seamen's Friend Society, that the number of seamen belonging to the United States, estimated with as much accuracy as possible, is 103,000! of whom there are in the foreign trade, 50,000; in the coasting trade, in vessels of nearly or over 100 tons burden, 25,000; in the cod fishery, 10,000; in the whale fishery, 5000; in steam vessels, 1000; in the United States' Navy, 6000.

Phenomenon.—The "St. Petersburg Academical Gazette" contains the following account of an extraordinary phenomenon, from a letter, dated Moscow, May 2:—

"In March last, there fell, in the fields of the village of Kourianof, 13 versts from Volokolamsk, a combustible substance of a yellowish colour, at least two inches thick, and covering a superficies of between 600 and 700 square feet. The inhabitants at first thought it was snow, but on examination it appeared to have the properties of cotton, having, on being torn, the same tenacity; but, on being put into a vessel filled with water, it assumed the consistence of rosin. On being put to the fire in its primitive state, it burnt and sent forth a flame like spirits of wine; but in its resinous state it boiled on the fire without becoming inflamed, probably because it was mixed with some portion of the snow from which it had been taken. After a more minute examination, the rosin had the colour of amber, was elastic like Indian rubber, and smelt like prepared oil, mixed with wax."

The Legion of Honour.—By a calculation lately made, it appears that 32,231 Crosses of Honour have been distributed in France since the Restoration. By Louis the Eighteenth, in the six months in 1814, 1761; by Napoleon, the Hundred Days, 114; by Louis the Eighteenth, on his return, 4206; by Charles the Tenth, 11,524; by Louis Philippe, up to the 20th of July, 1832, 14,566.

Russia.—Accounts from Sarepta, in the government of Suralow, state that the horde of Kalmucks, living in the neighbourhood of that place, had suffered most severely in the last hard winter. The snow lay to a great depth from November till the middle of April, so that the herds could not find any food, and great numbers perished. Many of the Kalmucks were starved, because they had no wood to dress their provisions. They were obliged to burn all their huts for fuel, and many families collected in one, but even there they found but little protection against the violent storms. All the children under six years of age are frozen to death, and many grown-up persons have lost their hands and feet by the frost. As their herds constitute their whole wealth, they are now in such a state of misery that they are obliged to attack caravans, and plunder them of cattle and bread to appease their hunger.

During M. Blanchard's ascent in a balloon from Strasburg, 26th of Au-

gust, 1787, he dropped a dog, connected with a parachute, from the height of 6000 feet. A whirlwind, however, interrupted its descent, and bore it above the clouds. The balloon and the parachute afterwards again met, when the dog, recognizing his master, began to bark; and just as M. Blanchard was going to seize it, another whirlwind suddenly carried it beyond his reach. Having passed vertically over Zell, he terminated his voyage; the parachute, still waving in the air, came down twelve minutes afterwards, with the dog in perfect safety.

The "American Rail-Road Journal," of the 4th of August, states that an American Company have it in contemplation to open a passage for ships through the Isthmus of Panama. "By it," says the journal named, "a navigation of 10,000 miles round Cape Horn would be saved, and a short and safe opening made to the trade of Peru, Chili, and all the western shores of the Americas, and all the islands of the Southern Ocean."

We learn, by the accounts from the United States, that the American Fur Company were making great efforts to rival that of Hudson's Bay, for which purpose they dispatched a steam-boat, which had returned after a voyage of two thousand miles up the Missouri, bringing back a rich and full cargo of furs, peltries, and buffalo robes. The steamer ascended the Missouri seven hundred miles further than on the preceding year; thus proving the entire practicability of steam navigation in that upper region. This enterprise it was expected would prove detrimental to the British traders, as the steam-boat had become an object of great admiration to the Indians, many of whom declared they would in future bring their skins to the Americans, and said that the British might turn out their dogs and burn their sledges, as they would be no longer useful while the "fire-boat" walked on the waters. Thousands of the natives visited the boat.

Mount Vesuvius.—A letter from Naples, dated August 18, says—"The eruptions of Mount Vesuvius continue, and cause much damage. The interior of the crater presented on the 4th of August various openings of from thirty to forty feet each, from whence lava issued with a horrible noise, and covered the mountain in various directions. On the 5th, Vesuvius presented three great masses of inflammable volcanic matter. There appeared to be three large sheets of fluid in ebullition, in three immense masses, of a circumference of 150 feet each. This inflammable matter was precipitated with fury towards the Hermitage del Salvatore in the form of a cascade, and on arriving at the sides of the mountain, divided itself into a number of streams, which lost themselves in the midst of the distant lava. Vesuvius is still rumbling, and we are in the expectation of another lamentable yet magnificent spectacle."

RURAL ECONOMY.

Double Land Tax.—By the act of 1 and 2 William IV. cap. 21, persons whose estates are charged with double Land Tax, and who intend to take the benefit of the provisions of the said act for the current year, should make their application and proof to the district commissioners in time to enable them to transmit the necessary certificate to the head office in London, by the 10th of October next.

Improvement of Tanning. — After the hides have been haired and fleshed, hang them in bates, upon pegs or nails, very close together, until fit to work in the bark: clean and rinse them, hang them in tan vats upon pegs or nails, in a weak sour liquor for two or three days; hang them next in a stronger liquor for four or five days. Make a very strong liquor of black oak bark; for a vat of thirty hides add one pound of Glauber's or other salt; add three bushels of bark at the bottom, and one at the top of the vat; in this hang the hides for three weeks, covering the vats up to prevent evaporation. By the foregoing process leather can be tanned in less time, with less labour, and be equally good with that tanned in the ordinary way.

Scorched Timber.—This is more difficult to get rid of with the hatchet than if it had not been fire-touched. A tree of this kind is as hard as a stone, and will take a long time to decay. Perhaps this kind of timber might be rendered very valuable; for although it would take more workmanship to make anything of it, still when made it would be much more valuable. The day may come when we may be led to season the timber of the forest with fire, when the endless oak groves on the banks of the Ottawa and the Lakes may be ignited, so that the British navy may be secured against the dry-rot.

As an addition to our spring food, a new species of clover has lately been introduced from Italy into the agriculture of this country. It is called *trifolium incarnatum*, and bears a beautiful head of bright red flowers, resembling sainfoin in colour. It requires a good soil, and the mode of cultivating it hitherto pursued has been to plough up a wheat stubble immediately after harvest, and sow the seed at the rate of eight pounds to the acre. It produces a large burden, which comes to use at the commencement of the following May, a period when such a supply of green food must be of incalculable value, and which will admit of a crop of turnips following in succession.

[An important Prospectus has just issued from the office of the Agricultural Employment Institution, in the Old Jewry, which is patronized by a number of high and distinguished characters, and presents strong claims to public encouragement and attention. Its objects are to afford a remedy to the distress which has overspread all parts of the kingdom, by giving to the destitute but industrious poor of both sexes useful and profitable employment, to enable them to support themselves and their families with credit; to train and educate their children, and to bring them up to habits of honesty and industry; and thus, in a great degree, to relieve parishes from the burden of the existing heavy poor-rates, and to diffuse the blessings of contentment and happiness unknown among the poorer classes of this country for many years. From an estimate lately laid before Parliament, it appears that above 15,000,000 acres of land are now lying waste and uncultivated in the United Kingdom, yet capable of cultivation; and also that there are millions of acres which now produce very little, from want of proper cultivation, but which, by judicious management, might be rendered abundantly productive.]

USEFUL ARTS.

Chronometers.—In no branch of human ingenuity—combining accuracy of science with incredible perfection in the mechanism of art, and both directed to a most important object as regards the preservation of that mighty mass of property and freight of life which navigate the face of the waters—can the mind take a deeper interest than in the improvement of the chronometer. We have accordingly from time to time turned the attention of our readers to this subject; to the annual reports of the Board of Longitude, and to the extraordinary productions of individual talent. It thus happened, that so long ago as November 11, 1826, we pointed out the gaining of both the Admiralty annual premiums of 300*l.* and 200*l.* by Mr. French, of the Royal Exchange; and expressed our hope that such distinction might induce him to proceed diligently with his experiments for the still further improvement of these wonderfully correct instruments. It affords us great pleasure now to record that our anticipations in this respect have not been disappointed; and we copy the annexed document with much satisfaction, not only as a just tribute to successful application, but as highly honourable to the state of art in our native land. Extract of a letter received by his Majesty's hydrographer (Captain Beaufort) from Captain Fitzroy, of his Majesty's sloop Beagle, now on a survey, and dated Rio Janeiro, April 10, 1832:—"One of the chronometers, French, No. 4214 (eight days), has behaved in a wonderful manner. Its daily rate has never exceeded eight-tenths of a second; and its measurement of each stage, and indeed of the whole distance, is the same as the mean of twenty chronometers." So very close an approximation to absolute truth has never yet, to the best of our knowledge, and we have paid much attention to the matter, been made: it seems to identify the most minute conceivable divisions of time, and to render that palpable and practical which almost evades the imagination. But in return it delights the imagination, by surrendering to it all the pictures of the sailor, after storm and hurricane, and darkness and disaster, thus enabled to steer his bark upon the boundless ocean to a certain point of safety and succour. He has but to consult his little guide and oracle, and the paths of the deep are as obvious to him as the great road to the traveller by land. As connected with the mere science of this topic, we may add, that in 1822, when Dr. Tiarks ascertained the longitude of Madeira, to be 1h. 7m. 35s. 11, in the British Consul's garden at Funchal, by the mean of seventeen chronometers, the standard employed on that occasion, made by Mr. French, No. 720, determined the same results as the whole seventeen within the two hundredth part of a second. See Dr. Tiarks' Report, page 36. Of Mr. French's chronometers, in 1825 and 1826, when he gained three

prizes at the Royal Observatory, one is particularised which only varied sixty-three hundredths of a second in its mean daily rate during seventeen months trial there.

Advantages of Rail-Roads.—The Mechanics' Magazine has given a copy of the statement of the balance sheet of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, which shows, that the undertaking is going on with increasing prosperity. To this statement it adds the following abstract from the evidence on the advantages of rail-roads, given on the London and Birmingham Railway Bill, so scandalously thrown out by the House of Lords: Before the establishment of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, there were 22 regular and about 7 occasional extra coaches between those places, which, in full, could only carry per day 688 persons. The railway from its commencement carried 700,000 persons in eighteen months, being an average of 1070 per day. It has not been stopped for a single day. There has occurred but one fatal accident on it in eighteen months. The fare by coach was 10s. inside, and 5s. outside—by railway it is 5s. inside, and 3s. 6d. outside. The time occupied in making the journey by coach was four hours—by railway it is 1¾ hour. All the coaches but one have ceased running, and that chiefly for conveyance of parcels. The mails all travel by the railway, at a saving to Government of two-thirds of the expense. The railway coaches are more commodious than others. The travelling is cheaper, safer, and easier. A great deal of traffic, which used to go by other roads, comes now by railway; both time and money are saved, though the length of the journey may be often increased. The proportion of passengers carried by railway, over those carried by coach, has been as 22 to 10, in winter, and 17 or 18 to 10 in summer. A regiment of soldiers has been carried by the railway from Manchester to Liverpool in two hours. Gentlemen's carriages are conveyed on trucks by the railway. The locomotives travel in safety after dark. The rate of carriage of goods is 10s. per ton; by canal it used to be 15s. per ton. The time occupied in the journey by railway is two hours; by canal it is twenty hours. The canals have reduced their rates 30 per cent. Goods delivered in Manchester the same day they are received in Liverpool. By canal they were never delivered before the third day. By railway, goods, such as wines and spirits, are not subject to the pilferage which existed on the canals. The saving to manufacturers in the neighbourhood of Manchester, in the carriage of cotton alone, has been 20,000*l.* per annum. Some houses of business save 500*l.* a year in carriage. Persons now go from Manchester to Liverpool and back in the same day with great ease. Formerly they were generally obliged to be absent the greater part of two days. More persons now travel on their own business. The railway is assessed to the parochial rates in all the parishes through which it passes; though only 31 miles, it pays between 3000*l.* and 4000*l.* per annum in parochial rates. Coal-pits have been sunk, and manufactories established on the line, giving great employment to the poor; manufactories are also erected on the line, giving increased employment, and thus reducing the number of claimants for parochial relief. The railway pays one-fifth of the poor-rates in the parishes through which it passes; fresh coal-mines sunk, owing to facilities of carriage, and price reduced. It is found advantageous for the carriage of milk and garden produce; arrangements about to be made for milk to be carried fifteen miles at 1s. for ten gallons, (*i. e.* less than one farthing per quart.) A great deal of land on the line has been let for garden ground, at increased rents. Residents on the line find the railway a great convenience, by enabling them to attend to their business in Manchester and Liverpool with ease, at little expense. No inconvenience is felt by residents from smoke or noise; and, on the contrary, great advantage is experienced by means of travelling, to and fro, distances of ten miles in half an hour for 1s. and without any fatigue. The engines only burn coke. The value of land on the line has been considerably enhanced by the operation of the railway; land cannot be purchased but at a large increase in price. It is much sought after for building, &c. The Railway Company, in their late purchases, have been obliged to pay, frequently, double the price they originally paid for their land. A great deal of land has been sold for building, at three times its former value. Much waste land on the line has been taken into cultivation, and yields a good rent. Landowners originally opposed to the railway are now its warm advocates; having found their fears wholly groundless, they have now been solicitous that the line should pass through their land. Mr. Babbage observes, in his book on the Economy of Manufactures, "One point of view, in which rapid modes of conveyance increase the power of a country, deserves attention. On the Manchester rail-road, for example, above half a million of persons travel annually; and supposing each person to save only one

hour in the time of transit, between Manchester and Liverpool, a saving of five hundred thousand hours, or of fifty thousand working days, of two hours each, is effected. Now this is equivalent to an addition to the actual power of the country of one hundred and sixty-seven men, without increasing the quantity of food consumed; and it should also be remarked that the time of the class of men thus supplied is far more valuable than that of mere labourers."

Brown's Gas Vacuum Engine.—Mr. Brown, the inventor of the Gas Vacuum Engine, has recently exhibited on his premises, at Old Brompton, three of his gas engines, of different construction and power, with the latest improvements, in full operation. The principle, or rather the application of the principle, by which this new power is generated, namely, the creation of a vacuum by the ignition of gas in a cylinder, was discovered by Mr. Brown about seven or eight years ago, and he has been since indefatigably employed in bringing his invention to perfection. An engine, on this principle, has been at work for the last eighteen months on the Croydon canal, raising water from the lower to the upper level, and has, it appears, fully answered its design. This engine, which, of course, resembles, in many of its details, a steam-engine, is, however, simple in its construction. It consists of a wrought-iron cylinder standing in the lower level of the canal. To set it at work, water is turned by a cock upon a wheel (regulating the motion and number of strokes per minute) which opens a valve, and admits a certain quantity of gas, from a pipe connected with the gasometer, into the cylinder, which gas is immediately inflamed by a jet of lighted gas, and expels the air from the cylinder by raising the lid, which instantly closes again. A perforated tube, inside the cylinder, fed with water from a pipe outside, gives out the water, cools the cylinder, completes the vacuum, and raises the water in the cylinder to a given height. An atmospheric valve is then opened, and the water rushes out of the discharged valve: this is the result of one stroke. The Croydon engine is twenty-two feet high, and two feet six inches diameter. An engine, upon the same construction, at Eagle Lodge, is four feet eighty-seven inches diameter, and its power is surprising. The number of strokes it gives per minute is between five and six; and each stroke raised, with tremendous impetus, 750 gallons of water, filling a cistern of the capacity of five and twenty pipes of wine in about three-quarters of a minute! The expense (or rather the profit) of working these engines is an important property of the invention. By the accurate calculation of an eminent engineer, it appears that the quantity of small coal consumed last year for the Croydon engine, was 417 chaldrons, which produced 592 chaldrons of coke, and 4800 gallons of tar. The cost of the coal was 458*l.* 14*s.* to which must be added, for attendance on the engine, repairs, an allowance of per cent. on the value of the building, and ground rent, 208*l.*—making in all 666*l.* 14*s.* The value of the coke and tar was 769*l.* 12*s.* Thus it appears, that this engine constitutes a mechanical power, in effective and constant action, retaining a clear profit of 102*l.* 18*s.* per annum, exclusive of what the work may be worth which that power effects. An experiment recently made gave fourteen bushels of common coal, twenty-one bushels of coke, of two qualities, besides the tar, and 1200 feet of gas. The superiority of these engines over those moved by steam consists in the simplicity of their construction, the economy of working, the absence of danger, (for there is nothing in them which can occasion explosion,) and the advantage of their being always ready for action. These recommendations particularly adapt them for raising water, drainage, mill machinery, &c. There is one object which they will accomplish, to which the steam is not applicable: in large buildings, or public works, they may be applied to fire-engines of any power, which may be put into instantaneous action by gas supplied from the mains in the streets, and any quantity of water may thus be thrown to any height at a moment's notice.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

Joshua Wordsworth, of Leeds, in the County of York, machine-maker, for certain improvements in machinery for preparing, drawing, roving, and spinning flax, hemp, wool, and other fibrous substances.

John Jacob Parker, late of Sheffield, but now of Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, Gentleman, for a certain improvement or improvements in fountain pens.

Miles Berry, of No. 66, Chancery Lane, in the Parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, in the County of Middlesex, Civil Engineer and Mechanical Draftsman, for certain improvements in the construction of presses, applicable to various purposes. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner, residing abroad.

Pierre Nicolas Hainsselin, of Duke Street, St. James's, in the County of Middlesex, Architect and Engineer, for his machine for giving motive power.

William Evatt Wright, of Regent Street, in the Parish of St. George, Hanover Square, in the City of Westminster, Gentleman, for certain improvements in the construction, making, or

manufacturing tea or coffee urns, and other utensils of that description.

John Christophers, of New Broad Street, in the City of London, Merchant, for his improvement or improvements in clothes-buttons.

Benjamin Cowie Tyzach, Thomas Storer Dobinson, and John Robinson, all of North Shields, for certain improvements in windlasses or machinery, for winding up the cable, which they denominate Tyzach, Dobinson and Co.'s compound lever windlass.

Joseph Crawhall, of the Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Rope-maker, for his improvement in the manufacture of flat rope, such as is used in mines, to extend to all the colonies and plantations abroad.

William Newton, of the Office for Patents, Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, Civil Engineer, for an improved apparatus for producing instantaneous light, and the means and mechanism to be employed in the manufacture of the same; to extend to the colonies and plantations abroad. Communicated to him by a foreigner, residing abroad.

Thomas Wells Ingram, of Birmingham, Die-sinker, for his improved method of manufacturing a certain description of buttons, by the application of machinery, not heretofore used for that purpose.

William Henry James, of Thavies Inn, Holborn, in the City of London, Engineer, for certain improvements in the construction of steam-carriages, and the apparatus or machinery for propelling the same, part of which improvements are applicable to other purposes.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Wilson's Life of Peter Houghton, 12mo. 3*s*. bds.

Mrs. Child's Lady's Family Library, Vol. I. Biographies of Mesdames de Staël and Roland, 12mo. 6*s*. bds.

Life of Gerhard Tersteegen, translated from the German, 12mo, 5*s*. bds.

Memoirs of General Lafayette and of the French Revolution in 1830, by M. B. Sarrans, 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l*. 4*s*.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Swallow Barn, 4 vols. 12mo. 20*s*. bds.

Edgeworth's Novels and Tales, Vol. V.; Popular Tales, Vol. II. fcp. 5*s*. cloth.

Inglis's New Gil Blas, 3 vols. post 8vo, 1*l*. 7*s*. bds.

Zohrab, the Hostage, by the Author of "Hajji Baba," 3 vols. post 8vo. 1*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*. bds.

TRAVELS, &c.

Grove's Journal of a Residence at Bagdad during 1830-31, 12mo. 5*s*. bds.

Herklot's Qanoon-e-Islam; or, the Customs of the Moosulmans of India, 8vo. 16*s*. cloth.

THEOLOGY.

Plain Sermons, by a Country Clergyman, Vol. II. 12mo. 5*s*. bds.

Girdlestone's Twenty Parochial Sermons, 2d Series, 12mo. 5*s*. bds.

Horn's Sermons on various Subjects, 12mo. 3*s*. 6*d*. bds.

Maitland's History of Noah's Day, 8vo. 8*s*. bds.

Bridge on the Sinfulness of Sin, 32mo. 1*s*. bds.

Rev. J. Morison's Counsels to the Young, 1*s*. cloth.

Rev. J. Howe's Works, with Life by Dr. Calamy, royal 8vo. 2*l*. 2*s*. cloth.

Belfrage's Select Essays, Religious and Moral, 12mo. 5*s*. 6*d*. cloth.

St. Matthew's Gospel, Greek, Latin, and English interlinear, 8vo. 9*s*. cloth; St. Mark's ditto, ditto, 8vo. 5*s*. cloth; St. Luke's ditto, ditto, 8vo. 9*s*. cloth.

Modern Divines of Geneva, by Pons and Cattermole, 2d Series, 8vo. 10*s*. bds.

Rev. J. Slade's Explanation of the Psalms, 12mo. 5*s*. bds.

A Christian Portrait in the Memoir of Eliza, 12mo. 5*s*. cloth.

Rev. John Hall's Expository Discourses on the Gospels, 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l*. 1*s*. bds.

MEDICAL, &c.

Ramsbotham's Midwifery, Part II. 8vo. 12*s*.

Praten on the Blood, 8vo. 10*s*. bds.

M'Farlane's Surgical Reports, 8vo. 7*s*. bds.

Clement's Observations in Surgery, &c. 8vo. 8*s*. bds.

Corbyn on Cholera, 8vo. 12*s*. bds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Example, or Family Scenes, fcp. 5*s*. bds.

Valpy's Classical Library, Vol. XXXIII.; Sophocles, 4*s*. 6*d*. cloth.

Lardner's Cyclopædia, Vol. XXXIV.; Treatise on Chemistry, 1 vol. fcp. 6*s*. cloth.

Gallery of Society of Painters in Water Colours, No. IV. Prints, 10*s*. 6*d*. Proofs, 18*s*. India proofs, 21*s*. Proofs before letters, 1*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*.

Rennell's Investigation of the Currents of the Atlantic, 8vo, and Atlas, 3*l*. 3*s*. cloth.

Gallander's Youth's Book on Natural Theology, royal 18mo. 4*s*. hf.-bd.

Condition of the Anglo-Eastern Empire in 1832, 8vo. 9*s*. bds.

Ram's Practical Treatise on Assets, Debts, &c. 8vo. 1*l*. 1*s*. bds.

Major's Cabinet National Gallery, No. I. 8vo. 2*s*. 6*d*.; India Proofs, 5*s*.; folio proofs, 7*s*. 6*d*.

Hervey's Illustrations of Modern Sculpture, 6*s*. 6*d*.

Kidd's Guide to Dover, 18mo. sewed, 1*s*. 6*d*.

Beamish's History of the King's German Legion, Vol. I. 8vo. 1*l*. cloth, with coloured plates.

Lyell's Geology, Vol. I. new edition, greatly improved, 8vo. 15*s*. bds.

Abbott's Elements of Trigonometry, 12mo. 7*s*.

Cunningham's Arithmetical Text-Book, 12mo. 3*s*. 6*d*. sheep.

Homer's Literal English Examples for Latin Verse, 18mo. 2*s*. bds.

De Porquet's French Dictionary, 5*s*. bd.

Higgins' Mosaical and Mineral Geologies Illustrated and Compared, 8vo. 7*s*. cloth.

LITERARY REPORT.

Mr. Harrison, author of "Tales of a Physician," "The Humorist," &c. is preparing for publication a new annual, entitled "Christmas Tales, Historical and Domestic," illustrated with engravings. The volume will consist of a series of original tales in prose, some of which, founded on historical fact, are designed to illustrate the characters of persons who have played prominent parts in the great theatre of the world, while others attempt to depict feelings and events which spring out of domestic life.

Speedily will be published, "The Puritan's Grave," 3 vols. by the author of "The Usurer's Daughter."

"The Siege of Maynooth, or Romance in Ireland," in 2 vols. is in a state of forwardness for publication.

Mr. Taylor has a "Life of Cowper" nearly ready for publication, which will contain a complete view of the Poet's religious character; together with a variety of interesting information respecting some parts of his personal history, not before generally known or correctly appreciated.

"Friendship's Offering" (the oldest but *one* of the English Annuals) has this season added the talent and interest of the "Winter's Wreath" to its other attractions,—the latter work being now combined with it. It will appear on the 1st of November in its usual style of elegant binding, and with a grand array of highly-finished Engravings by the first Artists, while its carefully-selected literature will comprise Contributions from the most popular and eminent writers.

The "Comic Offering," edited by Miss Sheridan, will be published at the same time, embellished with upwards of Sixty most humorous Designs by various Comic Artists, and enriched with facetious Contributions.

Captain Head's "Overland Journey from India" is now nearly ready for publication, in large folio, with elegant Plates illustrative of India, Arabian and Egyptian Scenery, accompanied by accurate Plans and Maps.

"The Scripture Manual; or, a Guide to the proper Study and Elucidation of the Holy Scriptures, by a new and corrected arrangement of all those corresponding passages, dispersed throughout the Bible, which relate to the most important subjects, classed under appropriate heads, and in alphabetical order," is in the press.

In the press, with Twenty-six splendid Illustrations, from Drawings by D. Roberts, Esq. engraved by the most accomplished Artists, "The Pilgrims of the Rhine," by the Author of "Pelham," &c. &c.

Lord and Lady Nugent announce a work under the title of "Legends of the Library at Lilies."

With Engravings, the "History of the Scottish Church, Rotterdam; with Notices of the other British Churches in the Netherlands, and a brief View of the Dutch Ecclesiastical Establishment." By the Rev. William Stevens, M.A. Junior Minister of the Scottish Church at Rotterdam. This work, we understand, is drawn up from original and hitherto unpublished documents.

The late Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke had gone a considerable way in preparing his Autobiography for publication; and we are informed that his second son, the clergyman, to whom he has bequeathed his MSS., is finishing it for the press.

Proposals are issued for publishing, by subscription, "Notitiæ Ludæ, or Notices of Louth, Lincolnshire," with Engravings.

"The Emigrant's Tale, with other Poems," by James Bird, Author of "Framlingham," &c.

"Fisher's Drawing-room Scrap-book for 1833, with Poetical Illustrations by L. E. L.;" and containing thirty-six plates.

"Heath's Picturesque Annual for 1833," with twenty-six plates, from drawings by Stanfield; with Travelling Sketches on the Rhine, in Belgium, and in Holland, by Leitch Ritchie.

"The Keepsake, for 1833."

"The Literary Souvenir for 1833," edited by A. A. Watts.

"The New-Year's Gift and Juvenile Souvenir, for 1833," edited by Mrs. Watts.

Lord Nugent has in the press a Letter to Mr. Murray, touching the review of his "Memorials of Hampden," in the last number of the "Quarterly Review."

Another weekly Journal is announced, in German and English, to be entitled "Germania;" and to contain a record of the progress of Society, and of Science, Literature, and the Fine Arts. The prospectus breathes highly liberal principles.

"The Amulet, for 1833," the eighth of the series, is announced for publication early in November. Among the embellishments are prints from Lawrence's pictures of the Duchess of Richmond, and John Kemble, as Cato; the other engravings are from paintings by Wilkie, Newton, Mulready, &c. &c. The literary portion of the work will, as heretofore, consist chiefly of articles of permanent interest and value.

The "Juvenile Forget-Me-Not," edited by Mrs. S. C. Hall, will be this year published under the joint auspices of Mr. Ackermann, and Messrs. Westley and Davis. It will contain several fine engravings on steel, and the literary contents will be as usual from the pens of the most eminent writers for the young.

"The Buccaneer," a Tale, by Mrs. S. C. Hall, is announced for publication on the 1st of November.

The oldest of our Annuals, "Forget Me Not," will, we are assured, possess this year very strong claims to public favour. The names of the artists, including Martin, Leslie, Prout, Barrett, Richter, Buss, W. and E. Finden, Rolls, Carter, &c. &c. sufficiently vouch for the high character of the embellishments; and the literary department embraces, as usual, those of many of the most popular writers of the day.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

SIR EVERARD HOME.

Sir Everard Home died at his apartments in Chelsea College. He was one of the most eminent medical men of his day. He was of ancient Scottish lineage, and at an early age embraced the profession of physic, which he practised with the greatest success in the metropolis for more than forty years. The publications of the baronet were voluminous, and of high repute. Among his valuable works were "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy," in which are explained the preparations in the Hunterian Collection, illustrated by 171 engravings; "Hunterian Oration" in honor of surgery, and in memory of those practitioners by whose labours it has been advanced, delivered in the theatre of the College, February, 14, 1814; "Practical Observations on the Treatment of Stricture in the Urethra and in the Œsophagus," 3 vols. 8vo. Besides these, Sir Everard contributed largely to the Philosophical Transactions, and a variety of ably-written articles to the medical periodicals of the day. His late Majesty, when Prince Regent, raised him to the dignity of a baronet, by the title of Sir Everard Home, of Well Manor Farm, in the county of Southampton, and also conferred on him the appointment of Serjeant-surgeon, in which office he was continued by the present King. His successor to this office is Benj. Charles Brodie, Esq. Sir Everard was also Surgeon to Chelsea Hospital, Honorary Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons; for many years he was elected to the Presidentship of the College. Sir Everard was in his 77th year, having been born in 1756. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, James Everrad (now Sir Jas. Everard Home,) a Commander in the Royal Navy.

PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD.

On the 12th September, in her 82d year, Priscilla Wakefield, author of many justly popular works for children, and young persons, as well as one of the earliest promoters, if not the original promoter, of those Provident Institutions for the labouring classes, now so generally known under the name of Savings Banks. She had been for several years, almost a helpless and hopeless sufferer from bodily infirmity; yet for a considerable period after she became such, her mental faculties remained unimpaired, her spirits unbroken, and the ardour of her benevolent sympathies unchilled: and although the exercise and influence of these had been gradually overclouded, and of late totally extinguished—so that a great proportion of the present generation was, perhaps, hardly aware of her painfully protracted existence—society is far too much her debtor to allow of her death being recorded in our Obituary, without this brief tribute to her memory, as one of the benefactors of the human race.

She was the eldest daughter of Daniel Bell, late of Stamford-hill, and Catherine Barclay, grand-daughter of the celebrated Robert Barclay, who wrote the famous "Apology for the Quakers." She was born on the 31st of Jan. 1751, in the village of Tottenham, and married Mr. Edward Wakefield, merchant of London, on the 3d of Jan. 1771, by whom she had three children, one daughter and two sons. Among her numerous relatives she had the felicity of ranking Mrs. Fry, to whom she was aunt. She was born a member of the Society of Friends, and remained in it from principle. In her private character, whether as a daughter, mother, or grandmother, she was exemplary; in her disposition remarkably calm and cheerful, bearing with great patience an accumulation of extreme bodily suffering: indeed her whole conduct discovered an energy, philosophy, meekness, and resignation rarely to be met with.

SIR ALBERT PELL.

Sir Albert Pell died at his house in Harley-street, on the 6th September. His death has occasioned a vacancy in the office of one of the Judges of the Bankruptcy Court, to which he was appointed by the Lord Chancellor, in December last, when he received the honour of Knighthood. Sir Albert Pell at an early period of his life betook himself to the profession of the law, and for many years he appeared as Counsel in most of the eminent cases brought into the Court of Common Pleas. He was also leading Counsel on the Western Circuit, where he acquired both fame and fortune, and retired with a handsome competency from the active practice of his profession about seven years back. He was an active and intelligent Magistrate for the County of Middlesex, and his political predilections were those of the present Administration. He possessed considerable powers of eloquence, and at County Meetings, and at the Meetings of

the Magistrates at Clerkenwell, he was always a prominent and able speaker. Sir Albert Pell was connected with the noble family of St. John, having united himself in 1813, to the Hon. Margaret Letitia Matilda St. John, third daughter of Henry Beauchamp, fourteenth Lord St. John of Bletso, by which lady, who survives him, he has left a numerous family. Until the appointment of Sir Albert to the Bankruptcy Court, he chiefly resided at his pleasant villa on Pinner-hill.

DAVID BLAIKIE, ESQ.

On the 3rd of September, died of cholera, David Blaikie, Esq. He had been residing with his family at Kensington for several months past, intending to follow out the profession of a solicitor, in which he had already obtained extensive and increasing practice.

He had been for many years a Writer to the Signet, in which profession he held a most respectable station. About six years ago, he started the "Edinburgh Evening Post," of which he continued proprietor till November, 1829; and in that capacity, it is but justice to state, that he gave an impetus to the periodical press of Scotland, productive of the greatest benefit to the public. He afterwards purchased the copyright of the "Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle," and on both papers, but more particularly on the "Post," he projected such improvements, in both the mechanical and literary departments, as to render them equal, if not superior, to the most ambitious of their contemporaries. Having obtained facilities, possessed, perhaps, by no other newspaper proprietor, he originated the "Edinburgh Literary Gazette," and, in the face of insuperable difficulties, continued it for nearly two years, when ample experience proved that for such a work, however ably conducted, there was no field in Scotland. In these attempts, Mr. Blaikie expended a respectable fortune.

Mr. Blaikie's widow having, on the death of her husband, been removed to Mr. Jerdan's house, the Grove, Brompton, was shortly afterwards confined, and in twelve hours from the period of Mr. Blaikie's interment she was delivered of a daughter!

We quote from an evening paper, the "True Sun," the following statement with respect to Mr. Jerdan; honourable not only to Mr. Jerdan in an eminent degree, as far as the facts are concerned, but honourable to the "True Sun" as regards its feeling towards Mr. Jerdan:—

"Fortunately in this universe there is no shadow without light; there is no calamity, not the greatest, but which gives occasion to some moral beauty in the sufferer, or the survivors—no poor human weakness which may not find some strength either in itself or others to lean upon, and to comfort the common hopes of mankind. We understand, from authority which we cannot doubt, that Mr. Jerdan, in this distressing narrative, has omitted what it became his modesty perhaps so to treat, but which it is assuredly the business of all lovers of generosity and right good fellowship to supply. He found his friend Mr. Blaikie ill of this appalling, and, perhaps, infectious disease, and he stuck by him nevertheless to the last. Mr. Blaikie, we understand, died in his arms. He then takes the widow home to his house, thinking nothing of the uneasiness and inconveniences which less cordial natures might have taken into account; sees her safe through her new trouble; and is setting out on the melancholy office of attending his friend to his last home, when another friend is seized by the destroyer, and in five hours' time is added to the list of his regrets.

"The writer of this article has had occasion, in the course of his life, to differ much with Mr. Jerdan, and to be differed with by him. All idea of ill-will has long been done away, we trust, on either side, from a knowledge that on neither side was there any real ill-blood. But an instance of genuine feeling like this, with or without the numerous testimonies we have heard to this gentleman's natural kind-heartedness, places him at once, we beg leave to say, in a high rank in our respect. Such men are good Samaritans, above all subjection to conclusions from party creeds, or infirmities common to every body. The only value of whatsoever improves society is to make such men, and to make them happy; and if Mr. Jerdan, in all probability, is not exempt from the troubles common to most of us, he has assuredly this consolation within him,—that he must believe in the existence of what is good and kind, because he has it in his own heart."

REV. DR. ADAM CLARKE.

Dr. Clarke was born in the county of Londonderry, Ireland, in the year 1763. He was early distinguished for the seriousness of his disposition. His boyhood was spent in acquiring the rudiments of a classical education, and in attending to the concerns of his father's farm. He was afterwards placed with Mr. Bennett, a large linen-manufacturer; but feeling more inclined to a life of literary pursuits and ministerial labours, he soon left that gentleman. He was introduced by letter to the Rev. John Wesley, and became a student of the school at Kingswood. Here his talents were soon recognised, and Mr. Wesley sent him out as an itinerant preacher at the age of 18. His youthful appearance gave an air of interest to his ministrations, which were attended by great numbers, who flocked to hear "the boy-preacher." We cannot follow him through the long course of his public labours: a few more general particulars may be added. His know-

ledge of languages (especially the Oriental) was extensive and profound. This is evinced (were other testimony wanting) in his Commentary on the Scriptures—a work, in some respects, surpassing all others of its kind. His library was rich in biblical MSS., exceeding, it is said, in extent and value, those in the Duke of Sussex's collection. The Duke, we have heard, used frequently to visit Dr. Clarke in a friendly way, and even to take a pipe in his house—a privilege permitted by the Doctor (who was a resolute enemy to the use of tobacco) to no other man. Dr. C. was remarkable as a student and a father, for the perfect ease with which he could make a translation from one character to the other. The learned linguist, poring over some ancient scroll, and thence deducing matter for framing theories or confirming arguments, would be found, five minutes after, sporting in the midst of his children, with all the wild exuberance of boyish glee. The great charm, in fact, of his society, was his simplicity and playfulness of disposition, producing in him a character which united two seemingly opposite qualities—that of comprehending the great without neglecting the little. He was made M.A. in 1805, and D.D. in 1806.

SIR ISRAEL PELLEW, K.C.B.

Died, on the 19th June, at his residence in Plymouth, in the 73d year of his age, after a lingering and painful illness, Sir Israel Pellew, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable and Military Order of the Bath, and Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet.

Left fatherless at a very early age, Sir Israel, following the example of his elder brother, now Lord Viscount Exmouth, immediately embraced the naval profession, and first went to sea about the year 1772. He served as a midshipman both before and during the American war, in which he distinguished himself by his spirited conduct. On the memorable occasion when the American army passed over from Long Island to New York, escorted by the French fleet under Count D'Estaign, he was entrusted with the command of a fort manned by seamen, which he defended with great resolution, though surrounded by the enemy, until he was re-called, when, notwithstanding the superiority of numbers by which he was opposed, he succeeded in making good his retreat to his ship. In reward of his services on this and other occasions during the war, he was promoted, on his return to England, to the rank of Lieutenant, and was afterwards appointed to the command of the Resolution cutter. Whilst in this vessel, he received orders to cruise off Yarmouth for the purpose of intercepting an enemy's privateer, which had greatly impeded the trade in that quarter. Having at length fallen in with her, though of much inferior force, he immediately brought her to action, and after a severe engagement, in which her captain, and many of her crew were killed, succeeded in capturing her. On his carrying his prize into Hull, the merchants of that port presented a memorial to the Lords of the Admiralty through the Trinity Board, strongly recommending him for promotion. Lord Keppel, however, who presided at the Board of Admiralty at that time, did not accede to the application, in consequence of the war having terminated on the very day on which the action was fought; but he marked his approbation of Mr. Pellew's conduct by continuing him for three years in command of the cutter on the peace establishment. He was shortly after called to encounter another enemy, for, in 1793, we find him on board his brother's ship La Nymphe, and commanding as a volunteer the main-deck guns at the capture of the French frigate Cleopatra—for his services on that occasion he was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain, whilst his brother received the honour of knighthood. From that period until the short peace of 1802, Captain Pellew was actively employed in the West Indies and on other stations; commanding successively the Squirrel, of 24 guns; the Amphion, 32; the Cleopatra, 32; and the Greyhound, 32, from which ship he was sent on shore by the misguided seamen in the general and disgraceful mutiny of 1797, having, with many more of the best officers in the service, made himself obnoxious to his crew by a firm and uncompromising resistance to their lawless and violent demands: at the termination of the mutiny he refused to rejoin that frigate, and was appointed to a finer ship, the Cleopatra. He was on board the Amphion when, in 1796, that vessel, with 250 individuals, blew up, of whom nearly the whole perished; Captain Pellew escaped with little injury, though all that were sitting with him at his own table were lost.

On the renewal of hostilities in 1803, Captain Pellew was appointed to the command of the Conqueror, 74 guns, in which ship he was most actively employed for several years. He formed one of the staunch and intrepid little pack which shared with our immortal Nelson the glorious excitement of that animated chase, in which, with but twelve sail of two-deckers, he drove before him the combined

fleets of France and Spain, consisting of twenty sail of the line, including one *four* and several *three*-decked ships, from the Pillars of Hercules across the Atlantic to the West Indies, and thence in the utmost confusion back to their own harbours. Captain Pellew was shortly afterwards recompensed for this harassing and unexampled pursuit by contributing to the victory off the Cape of Trafalgar. On that occasion, the Conqueror was the fourth ship in the weather line led by the heroic Nelson, and, during the confusion of the conflict, a Lieutenant sent in a boat from that ship was the first person who boarded the Bucentaur, with which ship the Conqueror was much and closely engaged, and received the sword of Admiral Villeneuve, which he conveyed to Captain Pellew, who immediately sent it to the Commander-in-Chief. For his services in that action, Captain Pellew received a sword from the Patriotic Fund, value 100 guineas, and the Naval Medal of Merit, and was subsequently rewarded with the Red Ribbon of the Most Honourable and Military Order of the Bath. In 1810, when Sir Edward Pellew took the command of the Fleet in the Mediterranean, the subject of this Memoir, then recently promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, accompanied his brother in the capacity of Captain of the Fleet, an office rendered necessary by the extent of the command, and the number of the fleet, which consisted at that time of about 40 sail of the line, and 70 pendants. In this situation the Rear-Admiral was present at several skirmishes with the French fleet at the mouth of the harbour of Toulon; took a part in the capture of Genoa by the joint operations of the Naval and Military forces, and was otherwise usefully and actively employed, until the peace of 1814 restored him for a short time to the blessings of domestic life. The return of Napoleon from Elba, however, rendering the presence of an imposing Naval force in the Mediterranean again necessary, the same Commander-in-Chief was appointed, and Sir Israel also resumed his former office. During the short campaign of 1815, the fleet in which Sir Israel served co-operated with the Austrian army in the capture of Naples, and afterwards sailing to Marseilles retained military possession of that city, and of the defiles in its neighbourhood, and thus kept in check an army at Toulon, under the command of Marshal Massena, until the final overthrow of Napoleon.

Sir Israel was subsequently employed in the squadron which visited the Barbary States to demand redress for the injuries suffered by Europeans from the ravages of the piratical Africans.

Since this period until his death, Sir Israel resided in the bosom of his family, gratefully enjoying the fruits of his labours; kind, charitable, and affectionate to all around him—loyal to his King and faithful to his God.

REV. DR. ROBERTSON.

The Rev. Dr. Robertson, one of the Ministers of South Leith, died of cholera, after an illness of twenty-four hours, in the 75th year of his age, and 50th of his ministry. Dr. Robertson commenced his public career in the year 1781, as assistant to Dr. Cross, who was then minister of the Tron Church, Glasgow. Young and inexperienced as he then was, the congregation amongst whom he laboured beheld in him the indications of future excellence. They judged of the likely character of the harvest from the appearance of the first fruits, and had their expressed wishes been attended to, he would have been appointed successor to the charge. But the Magistrates of Glasgow had not then broken in upon the custom of only appointing ordained clergymen to the city churches, and their suit was denied. In 1783, he was ordained assistant to the Rev. Mr. Thomson of St. Ninian's, where, for four years, he discharged, with much acceptance, the duties of the pastoral office. In 1787, he was appointed to the church of Gargunnock. In that parish he laboured for 17 years. In December, 1804, he was, with the general approbation of the people, translated to the second charge of South Leith. The manner in which he discharged the duties of the pastoral office in that extensive parish, till within a short period of his death, amply justified the favourable opinion which had been formed of his character and talents. He was an able and affectionate preacher, simple in his style and manner, and clear in his illustration of doctrine and duty. But excellent as he was in his pulpit ministrations, it was only in the intercourse of domestic life, that his worth, as a man, could be duly appreciated. He was especially attentive to the sick and the afflicted. Wherever sickness was, there was he to be found, directing the sufferer to the physician of souls, and preparing him, by the consolations of religion, for whatever might be the issue of trouble. It was ordered by Providence that he should finish his labours, and his long and useful life in that district of country where he had spent the prime of his days, and where his

ministrations were still remembered with affectionate regard. He had gone for the benefit of change of air, to reside in the neighbourhood of Stirling, having but a few weeks ago preached his last sermon, in his usual health and spirits, at his former charge, Gargunnock.

THE HON. RICHARD RYDER.

On the 18th September, the Right Hon. Richard Ryder, at Westbrook Hay, Herts, aged 87. He started in life as the participator of the opinions of his elder brother, the Earl of Harrowby, and, under the Administration of Mr. Perceval, was appointed to the high office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, which he resigned in 1809, when he was replaced by Viscount Sidmouth. Mr. Ryder, on the nomination of the Liverpool Ministry, was re-appointed a Lord of the Treasury, having accepted that office in 1807, on the accession of the Duke of Portland to the premiership. He was succeeded at the Treasury in 1814, by Earl Bathurst, but did not finally retire from public life until the election of 1831, when he withdrew from the representation of Tiverton, for which borough he was returned to nine Parliaments, as the nominee of Lord Harrowby. In the last return of the civil and military offices, there was no detailed account of the Ecclesiastical Courts, consequently the emoluments of the Registrarship of the Consistory Court do not appear in that document, but it is supposed to be worth many thousands per annum. The Right Hon. Gentleman has left an only daughter by his marriage with a daughter of Sir John Skynner. Mrs. Ryder died in 1821.

SIR ALURED CLARKE, G.C.B.

On the 16th September, died at the Vicarage, Llangollen, where he was on a visit to his niece, Mrs. Eyton, Field-Marshal Sir Alured Clarke, G.C.B. aged 87. He entered the army as an ensign seventy-three years ago, in 1792; and after passing through the subordinate ranks, he was appointed to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 7th Foot, 1777. He was advanced to the rank of Major-General 1790, Lieutenant-General 1797, Colonel of the 7th Fusileers 1801, General 29th April, 1802, Field-Marshal 21st August, 1830. The services of Sir Alured were not remarkable for their brilliancy. He served in the East Indies, where he was invested with the command of the army that captured, under the orders of General Craig, the Cape of Good Hope. Sir Alured arrived only during the unexpected struggle with the Dutch. The Colonelcy of the 7th Fusileers, and the insignia of a G.C.B. have fallen vacant by his death.

CHARLES CALVERT, ESQ. M.P.

The late Mr. Calvert, M.P. was Representative of the Borough of Southwark twenty years, having been first returned at the General Election in 1812. The lamented gentleman's election was opposed in 1818, 1826, and 1830. On the last occasion it will be recollected he was defeated by the late Mr. Harris, on whose dissolution a few weeks subsequent to his return, Mr. Calvert was again selected by the electors for their representative. Mr. Calvert was about sixty years of age, and by his lady, a daughter of Sir William Rowley, he has left an infant family of four children. At the period of his union with Miss Rowley, there was a singular disparity in their ages, the Honourable Member having attained his fiftieth year, and the lady having just entered her twenty-first. He died of cholera, at the seat of his brother-in-law, Easton Hall, Saxmundham, Essex. Mr. Calvert was the gentleman who presided at a late meeting of Market Gardeners, and was at the time in robust health. On that occasion the interdict of the use of vegetables and fruits by the faculty, having been adverted to, Mr. Calvert said, "I have not abstained from eating vegetables and fruits —the former boiled, and the latter ripe— and I have experienced no ill effects from the indulgence, as my appearance will testify." This declaration and remark, coupled with Mr. Calvert's florid complexion and high health, elicited considerable applause, and was deemed by all who heard him, as decisive of the non-injurious effects resulting from the consumption of vegetables and fruits.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Increase of Crime in the Metropolis.—At the late London Sessions, the Recorder, in the course of his address to the Grand Jury, observed, that "he was sorry to say he could hold out no prospect of an early termination of their labours. It was a melancholy circumstance that, in less than two months, the commitments on the London side amounted to 89, a greater number than he ever recollected to have appeared in the calendar during the many years he had sat in this Court, excepting the riots of 1780."

The registrations for the city of London, under the Reform Act, amount to 16,842 electors for the city, and 384 for the county; Westminster, 10,103, and 746; Marylebone, 6501, and 277; Finsbury, 10,378, and 1024.

Reform Alms-Houses.—A meeting has taken place at the London Tavern, the Lord Mayor in the chair, for the purpose of adopting resolutions for the erection of Alms-Houses for decayed citizen householders, instead of illumination. The principal supporters of the proposed erection were, Mr. W. Weston, Mr. Wade (of the Birmingham Political Union), Mr. Deputy Blacket, Mr. J. Poole (of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford), Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. Mansell (a Barrister), and Mr. Shoobridge, all of whom advocated the cause with considerable force and ability. The latter gentleman, who was one of the original proposers, hoped that the Corporation would vote 6000*l.* towards this noble purpose. Other Corporations would, no doubt, follow the example. Mr. Shoobridge concluded by stating, that he would recommend that every contributor of 100*l.* towards the object should be entitled for his life to nominate an occupant for one house. The Corporation, if they gave 6000*l.*, would thus have the satisfaction of nominating sixty. Mr. Wade observed that the Metropolis already possessed monuments to the memory of many great men, but the Alms-houses would constitute a monument to perpetuate the triumph of the principle of liberty, of which the nation might justly feel proud.—Resolutions in furtherance of the objects of the meeting were all unanimously agreed to, a Committee nominated, and the subscriptions were immediately commenced.

Public Statue of James Watt.—The statue of James Watt, from the chisel of the eminent sculptor Chantry, has just been erected in the chapel of St. Paul, in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Watt is represented seated, his left hand holding a paper, on which he has traced the parallel motion of the steam-engine; and the thoughtful expression of the countenance corresponds with the importance of the principle which his genius had developed and applied. The drapery (the gown of a master of arts) is simple and flowing; and the statue, considered as a work of art, from its perfect ease, intellectual expression, and accurate resemblance to the original, may fairly claim a place among the most celebrated sculptured portraits of ancient or modern times.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. J. W. Darby, M.A. to the Rectory of Shottisham, in the county of Suffolk.

The Rev. T. Arden, A.B. to the Rectory of Bassingham, Norfolk.

The Rev. R. J. C. Alderson, A.M. to the Rectories of Baconsthorpe and Bodham, Norfolk.

The Rev. M.B. Darby, A.M. to the Vicarage of Wicklewood, Norfolk.

The Rev. J. Phillips, Curate of Killuscully, to the Perpetual Curacy of Ardmoyle.

The Rev. Henry Worsley, D.D., of Exeter, has been appointed to the Curacy of Newport, in the Isle of Wight.

The Rev. Robert Gee to the Vicarage of Paignton and Chapel of Marldon, Devon; the Lord Bishop of Exeter having previously licensed Mr. Gee a public preacher throughout the Diocese of Exeter.

The Rev. Herbert C. Marsh, B.A. to the Rectory of Barnack, vacated by the institution of the Rev. C. Kingsley to the Rectory of Clovelly.

The Rev. E. Thurlow, Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, has appointed the Rev. J. S. Nicholl, Curate of Wooler, to the Ministry of the new church at Hetton.

The Rev. J. N. White has been instituted to the united Rectories of Tyvetshall Saint Margaret and Tyvetshall Saint Mary, Suffolk, on the presentation of Earl Orford, who has also appointed the new Incumbent one of his Chaplains.

The Rev. W. S. Escott, S.C.L. Fellow of New College, to the Rectory of Oddington, Gloucestershire.

The Rev. W. Chenery, M.A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Sturston, Suffolk.

The Rev. J. H. Stone to the Perpetual Curacy of Eye, near Peterborough, vacant by the cession of the Rev. Thomas Mills.

The Rev. C. E. Birch, to the Vicarage of Wiston, Suffolk.

The Hon. and Rev. Adolphus Augustus Turnour has been instituted to the consolidated livings of Tatterford cum Tattersett, in the county of Norfolk.

The Rev. H. G. Liddell, M.A. Rector of Whickam, to the Rectory of Easington, hereto-

fore appropriate to the Archdeaconry of Durham, vacant by the resignation of Archdeacon Thorp.

The Rev. Francis Henry Rowney has been, upon his own petition, licensed, by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, to the Perpetual Curacy of Ashchurch, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Wm. Hopton.

The Rev. R. Phayre, Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, has been presented, by Marquis Townsend, to the Livings of East and West Rainham, Norfolk, and the Perpetual Curacy of St. Mary's, Norwich.

The Rev. Samuel Ferguson, Curate of Archdeacon Stopford, Diocese of Leighlin, has been nominated, by the Lord-Lieutenant, to the Living of Moyne, in the Diocese of Cashel.

The Rev. H. B. Chinn, Master of the Free Grammar School of Tideswell, to the Rectory of Carsington, Derbyshire.

The Rev. Thomas Pickthall, A.M. Vicar of Broxbourn, Herts, to the Rectory of Wormley, in the same county.

The Rev. R. Irvine, M.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, to the Ministry of St. John's Church, Waterloo-road, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Barrett.

The Rev. Robert Grier to the Perpetual Curacy and Parish Church of Walpole, Suffolk.

The Rev. Robert Shuckburgh, A.M., to the Rectory of Aldborough, Suffolk.

The Rev. W. J. Bussell, M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford, to the Mastership of Chard Grammar School; and the Rev. J. Harling, Assistant Minister of St. Peter's, Birmingham, to the Head Mastership of Chipping Campden Grammar School, Gloucestershire.

Rev. C. H. Cox, M.A. of Christ Church, and Perpetual Curate of Benson, has been appointed one of the Lecturers of Carfax, Oxford.

Rev. R. Gordon to the Vicarage of Elsfield.

Rev. E. Berens, M.A. to the Archdeaconry of Berks.

Rev. L. Clarke, M.A. has been elected Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of Sarum,

The Rev. G. G. Stonestreet, F.S.A. of Hastings. to a Prebend in Lincoln Cathedral.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Creagh, of the 86th or Royal County Down regiment, Military Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Major-General William Nicolay, Governor of the Island of Mauritius.

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon John Deas Thomson, Esq. late Commissioner and Accountant-General of the Navy, Civil Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household has appointed Dr. Charles Price, M.D. of Brighton, Physician Extraordinary to the King.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint the Hon. Jno. Duncan Bligh (now Secretary to His Majesty's Embassy at the Hague) to be Secretary to his Majesty's Embassy at St. Petersburgh.

The King has been graciously pleased to approve of Mr. William Hase, as Vice-Consul at Plymouth for the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin.

The King has been pleased to appoint Benjamin Collins Brodie, Esq. Serjeant-Surgeon to his Majesty, in the room of Sir Everard Home, Bart. deceased.

Thomas F. Kennedy, Esq. Clerk of the Ordnance, is appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury, in the room of Lord Nugent. Colonel Fox succeeds to the Clerkship of the Ordnance.

The King has been pleased to appoint Captain Horace Seymour to be Equerry to his Majesty in Ordinary, vice Sir Augustus D'Este.

The King has been pleased to appoint Robert Keate, Esq. Surgeon Extraordinary to his Majesty, to be Surgeon to his Majesty's Person.

The King has been pleased to appoint David Davies, Esq. Surgeon Extraordinary to his Majesty's Household.

Mr. C. Jennings, solicitor, of Somerton, has been appointed a Master Extraordinary in Chancery.

Married.]—At Teddesley, Staffordshire, Viscount Newark, to Miss Emily Littleton, second daughter of E. J. Littleton, Esq. M.P. for that county.

Halsey William Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq. M.P. to Emma, third daughter of the late Joseph Halsey, Esq. of Gaddesden Park, Herts.

Edward Hughes, Chamberlain, Esq. barrister-at-law, to Emma, second daughter of the late J. Knight, Esq. of Dodington.

The Rev. Montague J. Taylor, Vicar of Harrold, Bedfordshire, to Louisa Ann, fifth daughter of Sir William Curtis, bart., of Portland-place.

The Rev. George William Brooks, Rector of Hampden, and Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Leeds, to Jane Mary, youngest daughter of William Shepherd, Esq. of Half-Moon Street, Piccadilly,

Arthur W. Torrens, son of the late Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, Adjutant-General, to Maria Jane, daughter of the late General Murray.

At Twickenham, C. Tebbs, Esq. to Lucy, daughter of the late Major-General Cunningham.

At Huntingdon, the Rev. Frederick Reade, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Burlington, to Emily, sixth daughter of William Margetts, Esq. of Huntingdon.

At Tisbury, Arthur Fane, Esq. youngest son of Lieut.-General Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B. to Lucy H. Bennett, eldest daughter of John Bennett, Esq. of Pythouse, M.P. for Wilts.

At Camperdown, Forfarshire, John James Allen, Esq. R.N. to the Lady Henrietta Dundas Duncan, eldest daughter of the Earl of Camperdown.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edmund Bacon, Esq. eldest son of Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart. of Raveningham Hall, Norfolk, to Louisa, third daughter of the late William Richardson, Esq. of Rich Hill, in the County of Armagh.

At Newton Valence, R. H. Payne, Esq., second son of Sir Peter Payne, Bart. M.P., of Knuston Hall, county of Northampton, to

Louisa, youngest daughter of H. Chawner, Esq. of Newton Manor House, Hants.

At Chepstow, Monmouth, R. G. Cunningham, Esq. of Newland Park, Gloucestershire, to the Hon. Arabella Eliza Pery, eldest daughter of Viscount Glentworth.

At Chilton, Joseph, second son of the Rev. John Savill, of Halstead, Essex, to Susan, youngest daughter of Colonel Addison, of Chilton-hall, Suffolk.

At Whitechurch, Charles T. Gaskell, Esq. of Stanmore, Middlesex, to Charlotte, daughter of the late General Bruce, of Elstree, Herts.

At Hampstead, the Rev. G. G. Harvey, Rector of Horton, Staffordshire, to Sarah Frances, eldest daughter of T. Sheppard, Esq. of Hampstead Heath.

Russell Scott, Esq. of Upper Stamford-street, London, son of the Rev. Russell Scott, of Portsmouth, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Joseph Prestwick, Esq. of the Lawn, South Lambeth.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Evan Nepean, youngest son of the late Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, of Loders, Dorset, to Anne, second daughter of Sir H. Jenner, Knt., his Majesty's Advocate General.

At Mawgan, Cornwall, Christopher Wallis Popham, Esq. of Trevarno, only son of Captain J. L. Popham, R.N., and nephew to the late Sir Home Popham, K.C.B., to Harriet Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Sir Vyell Vyvyan, Bart., and sister to the present Sir Richard R. Vyvyan, Bart. of Trelowarren.

At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, by the Rev. Robert Scott, Lieutenant-general White, of Upper Berkeley-street, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Davison, Esq. of Swarland Park, Northumberland; and also Captain S. E. Cook, R.N. only son of the Rev. Jos. Cook, of Newton Hall, in the same county, to Dorothy Davison, youngest daughter of the above.

At St. James's, Frederick Seymour, Esq. to the Lady Augusta Hervey, the eldest daughter of the Marquis of Bristol.

At Twickenham, William Ker Ashford, Esq. nephew to the Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe, to Maria Cordelia, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Espinasse, of Twickenham.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. T. O. Goodchild, Perpetual Curate of South Malling, Sussex, only son of Thomas Goodchild, Esq. of Mecklenburgh-square, to Ellen, eldest surviving daughter of Philip Perring, Esq. of Torrington-square.

Died.]—At Arran Lodge, Bognor, the Countess of Arran. Her Ladyship was the only surviving daughter of the late Sir John Tyrrell, of Heron Hall, Essex.

At his apartments in Chelsea College, in his 77th year, Sir Everard Home, Bart. Serjeant-Surgeon to his Majesty.

At Oak-hill, Herts, Sir S. H. Clarke, Bart.

At Leamington Priors, the Rev. R. B. Radcliffe, M.A. Rector of Ashby-de-la-Zouche, Leicestershire, and Chaplain to the Marquis of Hastings

At Ibstock Rectory, Leicestershire, Charlotte, relict of General George Worde, late of Woodland Castle, Glamorganshire, in the 76th year of her age. She was the only daughter of the Right Rev. Spencer Madan, D.D. late Lord Bishop of Peterborough, by the Lady Charlotte, his wife, sister of the first Marquis Cornwallis.

At Holme Pierrepoint, Anne Countess Dowager Manvers, in the 76th year of her age.

In the Albany, Sir Walter Stirling, Bart. of Faskine, N.B.

In Hereford Street, Lady Lowe, wife of Lieut.-General Sir Hudson Lowe.

Of cholera, Lieut.-Colonel W. Forrest, of the East-India Company's Service. He was seized on the 28th ult. on board the Glasgow, and died in less than fifteen hours.

In Devonshire Place, the Rev. Dr. Stephens, of Southfield, Tonbridge, Kent, in the 79th year of his age.

At Bayswater, the Rev. Adam Clarke, LL.D. F.A.S. of Heydon-hall, near Pinner, Middlesex, of cholera, in the 72d year of his age.

Suddenly, in his 41st year, at Carlisle, on his way to Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Spottiswoode, brother to Mr. Spottiswoode, the King's Printer.

At Norwich, very suddenly, John Staniforth Patteson, Esq. Alderman for Mancroft Ward, and for many years an active Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Norfolk, and also Lieut.-Colonel of the East Norfolk Militia.

In the 70th year of his age, Mr. Edward Jeffery, bookseller, Pall-mall, for nearly fifty years a resident in that street.

At Chelmsford, in the 70th year of his age, much and deservedly respected, William Meggy, joint proprietor of the "Chelmsford Chronicle" for upwards of forty years.

At Boudgea, near Smyrna, in the 88th year of his age, after a few days' illness, Francis Werry, Esq., late his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Smyrna.

At her house in Middle-street, Taunton, Mary Trewren, widow of the late Thomas Trewren, Esq., of Trewardreva, in Cornwall, and sister of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., of Stowe Hall, Norfolk.

At her house in Belgrave-street, Belgrave-square, the lady of the late Benjamin West, Esq., President of the Royal Academy. This venerable and respected lady died of the prevailing epidemic after a few hours attack.

At Blandford, in the 79th year of her age, Alicia Catherine, relict of the late James Brine, Esq., Admiral of the White.

At Wrinted-court, in Kent, in the 75th year of his age, William Cooke, Esq. one of his Majesty's Counsel, and a Bencher of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES
IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Lace-makers and Straw-plat Workers.—The poor straw-plat workers in Dunstable, and the surrounding villages, are in the most dreadful state of misery, destitution, and want. The very same straw-plat for which they were paid, a few years since, half-a-crown a score, they can now only get sevenpence halfpenny a score for—barely sufficient to keep the poor creatures from actual starvation; and those who get this remuneration for their labour, are what are called "tip-top workers." Inferior workers can, with difficulty, get three halfpence the score. Straw bonnets, which some time ago would have fetched from 10*s.* to 12*s.*, may now be procured for 3*s.* The manufacture of an article of lace, made by machinery (principally in Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire), called bobbin-net, has experienced a still greater depreciation in value. The yard-wide bobbin-net, which about ten years ago met with a ready sale at sixty shillings per yard, is now retailed at sixteen-pence! The quilling-net, which at the same time sold for two shillings and sixpence a yard, is now selling at three-halfpence! Several hundreds of thousands of pounds' worth of this article used to be exported to the continent, especially to France and to America; but the export trade is now entirely ruined—France and America not only being in the possession of English machinery, but English workmen, who are enabled not only to compete, successfully, with English-made goods, but to undersell us in foreign markets from fifteen to twenty per cent. The manufacture of thread or pillow-lace, in the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, and Northampton, is in the same depressed and deplorable state. The miserable workers, after labouring sixteen hours a day, cannot earn more than from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per week! In the very best of times these poor creatures could not earn more than from 8*s.* to 10*s.* a week; but their present distressed and pauperised situation is truly piteous.

DEVONSHIRE.

A Railway from Bideford to Okehampton has been projected, and surveys taken of the line.

Government, it is rumoured, have it in contemplation to make Ilfracombe a Post-Office packet port.

DURHAM.

There is now, we have reason to believe, a prospect of the disputes between the coal-owners and the pitmen being brought to an end. About a hundred of Lord Durham's men, we are informed, have refused to contribute six shillings in the pound out of their earnings to maintain the unemployed workmen in idleness. We trust that many more will have the good sense to follow their example.

LANCASHIRE.

Liverpool Docks.—The docks at Liverpool cover one hundred and eleven acres, and the quay space extends to the length of eight miles within a few yards. The whole length of the river wall is two miles eight hundred and twenty yards, exclusive of the openings.

Mortality in Manchester.—A curious paper has just been printed by order of the House of Commons; it is a return of the number of burials in Manchester from 1821 to 1830, specifying the number in each year, and the ages of those buried. The greatest number of deaths each year is found to be of those under one, which has varied from 371, the number in 1821, to 240, the lowest number, in 1826; the last year of the return, 1830, gives 368. There are some of what would be called remarkable coincidences: thus, for instance, in 1825 and 1826 the number of deaths between one and two years is in each 137; in 1824, 1825, and 1826 exactly twenty-four died in their fifth year; in 1823-4-5, the number of deaths in their eighth year was seven each. The smallest average on the ten years of deaths is at the age of 13, being fifty-four for the whole ten years, not an average of five and a half each. In 1822, of this age only two died; and in 1830, only one; the highest number was, in 1824, ten. The next most healthy age, judging from these tables, is 12; the whole for the ten years of that age being 57; and 11, whole number 59; the number of deaths at 39 is, for the ten years, 69, not quite seven annually. The same average, 7 and 2-10ths (72 for the ten years) is afforded by the ages of 8, 41, and 51. It is not until the age of 86 that any blank occurs in the number, and that is in the year 1822; of 90 there died in the ten years 19; of 91, 3; of 92, 7; of 93, 9; of 94, only 2, both in 1827; of 95, 2; of 96, 2; of 97, 4; of 98, not one; of 99, 2, one in 1822, the other in 1830; of 100, 2, in 1828 and 1829; of 101, also 2, in 1821 and 1830; of 102, 1, in 1822, of 103, 1, in 1821. The register of Dissenters' burials does not give their ages; the number varies from 1726 in 1821, to 4383 in 1830; if we are to judge from this increase in the number of burials, of that of the Dissenters themselves, they must have increased in the ten years about 154 per cent. The whole number of deaths has varied from 3287 in 1821 to 5937 in 1830, and the number in the ten years has been, of all ages, 48,138, an average of 4813 and four-fifths.

Liverpool Parliamentary Reform Union.—At the meeting of the Union, a Report from the Committee, recommending the dissolution of the Association (the object for which it was formed having been happily accomplished), was submitted and approved of. It was then moved "That the Parliamentary Reform Union be now dissolved," which was carried unanimously, and the meeting separated.

SHROPSHIRE.

Antiquities.—On the 1st August a barrow was opened at Mackleford, by Captain Sabine. It

was a large tumulus, about fifty yards in circumference, composed entirely of rubble flints, to the height of about five feet above the level of the ground, and covered with a thin coat of earth. In the centre of the barrow some human bones were found, which are supposed to be part of a skeleton which had been discovered in an erect posture, and with its arms extended, by Captain Sabine's grandfather, about eighty or a hundred years ago, who immediately ordered it be again covered in. On a level with the ground, and under the centre of the barrow, a large stone appeared, of a triangular form, convex on the top, and nearly five feet from angle to angle. It was of so hard a nature, that the tools could make no impression on it. On removing this stone, which was with difficulty effected by six horses, it was found to be flat at the bottom, and about two and a half feet thick in the middle, decreasing to about one foot at the sides. It was supposed to weigh two and a half tons at least. Underneath was a quantity of rubble chalk, in which, at a farther depth of about six feet, were the bones of a human being, and with them the head of a spear, with three rivets, and also a pin, about six inches long, with a double head. About a foot underneath, the chalk was no longer rubble, but evidently the native bed.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A public discussion has taken place in Beardsworth's Repository, Birmingham, between Mr. Attwood and Mr. Cobbett; the question being, "Whether a return to paper currency, or an equitable adjustment of taxes, rents, debts, contracts, and obligations now existing, would most tend to relieve the distress of the country." Mr. Attwood advocated the former, Mr. Cobbett the latter; and after two days' debate the meeting decided in favour of Mr. A. by a majority of 10 to 1.

SCOTLAND.

The Commissioners for the improvement of Glasgow have obtained an Act for a lottery to raise funds for the undertaking!

The weavers of Kirkintilloch have just published a statement of the depressed condition of their trade, and the reduced amount of their wages. From this statement it appears, that at the beginning of the present century the hand weaver could earn from 18*s.* to 20*s.* a week. The weavers of Kirkintilloch now declare that their averaged earnings for the last six months were 4*s.* 9½*d.* per week; from which, deducting 1*s.* for loom-rent and other incidental expenses, there will remain for the weaver only 3*s.* 9½*d.* for all the necessaries of life!

IRELAND.

Dr. Doyle has addressed a letter to the Marquess of Anglesey on the subject of the present passive resistance to the payment of tithes in Ireland, which he justifies, and declares will be persevered in. He says, "We give to the tithe law the obedience which is due to the law, and which, if we withheld, it would be your excellency's duty to enforce; we permit the agents of it to enforce its penalties against us, but we appeal to heaven and to our neighbours to witness the injustice done to us, and to manifest their indignation at the wrongs we suffer. We bless those who sympathize with us—we shun those who co-operate in the enforcement of an odious law against us; but if any one resort to violence or intimidation, whilst our goods are taken from us, him we disown. Unless your Excellency can change our nature, you will not alter our purpose—it is fixed and immoveable. Is it then prudent, is it wise, is it politic, for a Government to announce to Parliament the extinction of this system, then retract their own promise and arm in its defence? Is it wise or prudent to uphold laws which cannot be justified by any argument save an appeal to the bullet or the sword?"

Very great alarm seems to be excited among some persons connected with the Irish provision trade, from the introduction into the new Customs Act of a clause authorizing vessels proceeding on foreign voyages to take on board, without payment of duty, warehoused goods, for the purpose of being used as stores on the voyage. It is contended that, under this clause, ships will be supplied with foreign provisions, to the destruction of the Irish trade; and it is a matter of charge against Government that the clause was smuggled into the Bill, and that not the slightest intimation of a measure so vitally affecting the interests of Ireland was given to any of the Members representing that country.—This latter assertion is distinctly contradicted by the Courier, which adds, that in the opinion of persons well acquainted with all the bearings of the question, the clause of which there is so much complaint will have no effect on the price of Irish provisions, whilst, on the other hand, it will confer great benefit on the shipping interests of the country, and do away with a system of fraud, which has been almost universally resorted to in the evasion of the old law.

Another conflict has taken place between the military and the peasantry in that country. It appears that the Rev. Mr. Gaum proceeded to value the tithes of the parish of Wallstown, near Doneraile. To protect the proctors, a detachment of the 14th Regiment of Infantry from Buttevant, and a large force of police from all the neighbouring stations, were brought to the spot, all under the direction of several Magistrates, among whom were G. B. Low, Esq., Garret Nagle, Esq., Admiral Evans, and General Barry. The process of valuation had scarcely commenced, when the people, to the number of between 1200 and 1500, began to manifest indications of hostility; whilst, on the other hand, the authorities evinced a steady determination to resist any attempts to frustrate the valuation. The people, as they increased in numbers, became more resolute and exasperated; stones were thrown at the military, the orders to fire upon and charge the peasantry were given by the Magistrates, and a speedy discomfiture of the unarmed peasantry was the result. They instantly retreated, but were met shortly afterwards by a company of a Highland regiment, on their way to the scene of action from Castletownroche, whereupon another conflict ensued. Altogether four of the peasantry were killed, ten or twelve badly wounded, and eighteen or twenty made prisoners.

An inquest has been held on the bodies of the four men killed by the soldiery. It appeared from the evidence that the Magistrates who were present on the occasion exerted themselves with a most becoming earnestness to dissuade the wretched people from the course they were pursuing, and it was not till all entreaties for them to disperse had been used in vain, and the Riot Act read, that orders were given to fire. The Jury, after a long deliberation, returned a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide."—That something must be done to meliorate the evils which unhappily prevail in Ireland, more particularly as regards tithes, there can be no question; for it is clear, that when Ministers of Religion are placed in such a situation, that, instead of being the soothers of angry and troubled spirits, they are found the constant source of brawls, riots, and murders—as in the case of the dreadful business above noticed—the system cannot be a good one. Earl Grey has made the patriotic and statesman-like declaration, that "he desired to cure disaffection by removing its cause." Let those, therefore, who wish well to Ireland have patience whilst he tries to realise the patriot hope.

The Rail-road to Birmingham, carried on to Liverpool, as was intended, would have brought Dublin within twenty-four hours of London; this of itself would have been a stronger argument against a Repeal of the Union than any in Mr. Stanley's quiver. But this should not, nor will it be, the only line: another grand route will run through Berks, Wilts, Somerset, and Devon. The eastern counties,—Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Huntingdon, and Lincoln,—will be supplied with one grand artery, and Yorkshire and Scotland with another. By these roads all intelligence will pass; distance, as measured by time, will be more than half annihilated; and the three kingdoms, without losing an acre or an inhabitant, will have all the compactness, force, and efficiency invariably given by concentration. Waste lands will instantly acquire value when the rail-road strikes across them, as if by the touch of a magnet; the poor will all be wanted; they will flock to the banks of the rail-roads as new emigrants flock to the banks of the rivers of America. It is facility of communication that gives all the value to the great bed of the Mississippi, which, in a short time, the Americans expect will be the heart of its population, and the centre of its wealth and activity. A rail-road is the river of art; it is the nearest approach to creation that man has yet arrived at.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM AUGUST 24 TO SEPTEMBER 21, 1832, INCLUSIVE.

Aug. 24. T. BARNS, Jermyn-street, Westminster, tailor. C. L. BIRCH, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, coach-maker. E. CROKER, late of Lombard-street, tobacconist. E. HOSMER, Tunbridge Wells, leather-seller. W. PEARSON, late of Lamb's Conduit-street, tailor. T. PRESTON, Cambridge, victualler. W. BURTON, Codnor Park, Derbyshire, stone-botttle manufacturer. R. LORD, Barby, Northampton, maltster. G. MILLER and R. BLACKIE, Liverpool, joiners. T. PARNHAM, East Retford, grocer. J. PRETTY, Walsall, Stafford, ironmonger.

Aug. 28. R. GUTHRIE, Cochran-terrace, Portland-town, tailor. R. GADSDEN, Byrom-street, Liverpool, baker. W. HODGES, George-street, Portland-place, painter. W. and G. NICHOLS, Crown and Horseshoe Wharf, Upper Thames-street, coal-merchants. R. TAYLOR, Tokenhouse-yard, merchant. J. H. TAYLOR, Crayford, Kent, calico-printer. J. F. WHARTON and S. E. JONES, St. Paul's Churchyard, coffee-house keepers. G. H. FOURDRINIER, Brownhills, Burslem, Staffordshire, paper-merchant. J. LEADBEATER and J. BARLOW, Manchester, cabinet-makers.

Aug 31. J. D. RAWLINGS, High Holborn, auctioneer. J. HALL, Molesworth-place, Kentish-town, dealer in pictures. W. M. SHORT, Martin's lane, broker. J. EMMERSON, Chalk-foot, Cumberland, shoemaker. J. BLAKE, Hammersmith, market-gardener. M. and M. S. NEWTON, Kensington, boarding-house keepers. R. PEPPERELL, Portsea, butcher. W. JORDAN, Worcester, coal-dealer. J. MADDOCKS, Wem, Shropshire, builder.

Sept. 4. J. FRASER, Leadenhall-street, ships'-hearth manufacturer. P. W. PUCKRIDGE, Southampton, coach-maker. W. FRANCIS, King-street, Bristol, builder. M. FOSTER, Liverpool, chemist and druggist. W. HEWES, Newark-upon-Trent, miller. W. PATTEN, Heaton Norris, druggist. F. and L. B. SHARP, Brighton, lodging-house keepers. J. WISDEN, late of Brightheimstone, builder.

Sept. 7. W. D. BRADWELL, late of Gower-street, board and lodging-house keeper. H. G. BRAINE, East-street, Manchester-square, builder. W. A. BROWN, J. T. BAILEY, J. SMITH, T. PIERCE, and H. GRUEBER, Liverpool, oil and colour manufacturers. J. HUDSON, Gale, Lancashire, calico-printer. J. MATHER, Hindley, Lancashire, innkeeper. G. SCHONSWAR, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. J. and W. SPENCER, New Sheffield, steel and file manufacturers.

Sept. 11. J. R. CURETON, Cannon-street, fishing-rod manufacturer. M. CORF, Liverpool, cattle-dealer. T. TAY, Redditch, Worcester, victualler. W. J. DAVIES, Bristol, music-seller. J. SCOBELL, Prince's-street, Stamford-street, Blackfriar's-road, builder.

Sept. 14. J. DAINES, High Holborn, trunk-maker. A. NIXON, Bath, milliner.

Sept. 18. J. CLARKE, Margaret-st., Spa Fields, ginger-beer dealer. J. B. STANLEY, King-street, Tower-hill, ship-chandler. W. ROWLEY, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn Fields, saddlers' ironmonger. J. STONEHILL, Witney, Oxfordshire, slater. E. LEIGH, Ashton-under-Line, Lancashire, and Dukenfield, Cheshire, cotton-spinner. A. BLACK, Huddersfield, corn-dealer. J. HASLAM, New Basford, Nottinghamshire, lace-manufacturer. W. DUNSTAN, Penryn, Cornwall, flour-factor. G. WOODS, Portsea, saddler.

Sept. 21. T. COBB, Banbury, paper-maker. R. DENNIS, West-Ham, Essex, victualler. J. FRY, Bath, carrier. J. HOLMES, Liverpool, wine-merchant. F. JAQUES, Kent-street and Lambeth-walk, grocer. J. LANE, jun., Great Yarmouth, tailor. W. MASCORD, Oxford, grocer. W. SADLER, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, and Newgate-street, provision-merchant. G. SCOTT and J. TOMKINSON, Birmingham, stationers. J. SLOPER, Bath, shoemaker. E. O. SMITH, Bucklersbury, merchant. J. WALTON, Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire, maltster. J. WITHERBY and A. FOLER, South Shields, ship-builders. J. H. WOOLBERT, Southampton-row, jeweller. H. YOUNG, Southampton, builder.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

Although trade is still far from that state of activity and vigour which is requisite to give a healthy tone generally to the habits and condition of the manufacturing classes, there are unequivocal symptoms of amelioration; the Docks, during the last month, have presented a cheering spectacle of animation, and the woollen warehouses in the City have been kept in full employment.

The market for West India produce has been generally dull throughout the last month; the Foreign Marts having received extensive supplies of Coffee, Sugar, &c. direct from the East and West Indies, in addition to the stocks on hand shipped from this country. Another cause for the inactive state of our Export Trade in these articles is to be found in the circumstance of the late very productive Corn harvest in this country, which, by checking the demand for Grain from the Ports of the Baltic, has deprived the Foreigner of a principal source of his ability to purchase our Colonial productions.

The transactions in Sugar have been lately almost exclusively confined to the demands of the Grocers for home consumption; hence the prices of the finer qualities of Raw Sugar have been better maintained than the inferior; the latter may be generally quoted at 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. below the prices of last month. By Public Sale, a small parcel of St. Lucia brought 50*s.* to 52*s.*, and Barbadoes 52*s.* 6*d.* to 56*s.* By private contract the following prices have been realized:—St. Vincent's, low brown, 49*s.* 6*d.* to 50*s.*, good dry, 51*s.*, and fine dry, 53*s.* 6*d.*; Demerara, fair quality, 51*s.* to 53*s.*; good strong Jamaica, for the Refiners, 50*s.* 6*d.* to 52*s.* The Stock of British Plantation Sugar in warehouse in the middle of the month, showed a deficiency of 15,000 casks, as compared with the corresponding date of last year.

East India Sugars are held firmly at former prices; but, in the present state of the market, no sales of consequence are effected.

The stock of Mauritius is deficient about 70,000 bags, but it suffers in the general depression; 6258 bags sold by auction, for 50*s.* to 50*s.* 6*d.* for brown, up to 56*s.* for white; and, subsequently, 2396 bags were allowed to go at 49*s.* 6*d.* to 54*s.*

There is a very considerable stock of Brazil and Havannah on hand; but there is no disposition to purchase at the prices at which they are held; 26*s.* to 27*s.* being demanded for good yellow Havannah.

The Refined Market is in a state of unusual depression, arising, in a great degree, from the bounties given by the French Government for the encouragement of their Sugar-houses, and by means of which they are enabled to undersell us on the Continent. Common brown lumps will not bring 63*s.*, and good strong have been sold for 63*s.* 6*d.*

The demand for British Plantation Coffee, throughout the month, without being brisk, has still been sufficiently steady to prevent any material decline in price; the following prices have been obtained for Jamaicas, by public sale:—ordinary, 74*s.* to 75*s.*; good ordinary, 76*s.* 6*d.* to 77*s.* 6*d.*; fine ordinary, 78*s.* to 80*s.*; ordinary middling and middling, 81*s.* to 83*s.*; of the finer qualities none offered. Some small parcels of Foreign Coffee have been purchased for shipment to France, but in other respects there has been little or nothing done. By public sale, on the 21st ult. 225 bags of Ceylon brought 52*s.* to 52*s.* 6*d.*, being a reduction of 6*d.* to 1*s.* per cwt. on former prices.

The Dutch Trading Company, in the declaration of their autumn sales, announce the following considerable quantities of Coffee:—

At Amsterdam, Oct. 12th,
27,176 bags, Java.
At Rotterdam, Oct. 18th,
39,348 bags, Java.
3560 bags, Sumatra.
At Middleburg, Oct. 24th,
18,773 bags, Java.

In Spirits there is little variation, except a small advance in the price of Brandy, several parcels having been sold at 4*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 9*d.* There is but a moderate demand for Rum for home consumption, but as it continues to be taken up steadily for exportation, the holders show no disposition to relax in price. Proof Leewards may be quoted at 1*s.* 7*d.* per gallon. The recent animation in the Liverpool Cotton Market has produced a corresponding effect here, and prices have advanced generally from ¼*d.* to ⅜*d.* per lb. The quantities sold during the last week, and the prices, were as under:—

100 Bengal, good, 5*d.*
1550 Surats, ord. 4¼*d.*; good fair, 5¼*d.*
1150 Madras, good fair, 5¼*d.*; good, 5¼*d.*
100 Bowed, good fair, 6¼*d.*; good, 6⅜*d.*
100 West India, mid. 6¼*d.*; good, 8¼*d.*

Tobacco is held firmly at former quotations, and in Liverpool middling and good qualities obtain from ¼*d.* to ½*d.* per lb. advance; the samples of the last importations being generally rough and not leafy.

The middling and ordinary descriptions of Indigo have been more in request lately; a stimulus having been given to purchasers by the spirit with which the public sales at Liverpool went off, realizing an advance of 3*d.* to 4*d.* per lb. on the prices obtained at the sales in the beginning of August.

In Silk and Wool there is no variation to note, but there is scarcely anything doing.

Since the sale which commenced on the 3d ult. there has been an unusually large delivery of Teas, and purchasers look forward with confidence to an advance in price.

Oil and Tallow are in moderate demand at former prices. 399 bales of New Zealand Flax, of good quality, lately produced 18*l.* 5*s.* to 18*l.* 15*s.* per ton.

Hops have lately been the subject of much speculation, and the doubtful appearance of the weather at the commencement of last month, led to the belief that a considerable portion of the crop would be got in badly; this, coupled with the fact of some exportation to Germany and Belgium, caused an advance in the price, which seems likely to give way again, the reports from all the districts being to the effect of the Hops having been uniformly well housed, although the crops are rather short. The duty is estimated at 130,000*l.*

The trifling advance which took place in the price of Corn, from the reports of wet weather, particularly in the north of England and in Scotland, is not maintained; a reduction of 2*s.* took place in the price of Wheat last Monday, as compared with the week before, the trade being dull, and the supplies of the better qualities being extensive. Prices ranged from 50*s.* to 58*s.*; prime samples of malting Barley brought 38*s.*; good, from 32*s.* to 36*s.*, and inferior from 28*s.* to 30*s.*

The Money Market has presented little fluctuation of late; Foreign Stock generally has

had a tendency to decline, and this depression has been confirmed, as to Dutch and Belgian, by the less equivocal indications of late of the necessity of recurring to force to bring the settlement of matters in dispute to a conclusion.

The half-yearly meeting of Bank Proprietors on the 20th ult., at which the usual Dividend of 4 per cent. was resolved upon, terminated more favourably for the Directors than was at one time anticipated; indeed, the general impression seems to be, that they have faithfully discharged their duty to the Proprietors, and that, considering the peculiar position in which they have been placed, the public has little cause of complaint against them. Of course this leaves quite untouched the question of the policy of continuing a Charter which subjects them, and through them the public, to the mischievous influences of a weak, a capricious, or a corrupt Administration.

The closing prices, on the 25th, of the several National and Joint-stock Securities were as under:—

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Consols, 83 seven-eighths, 84. Three per Cent. Consols for the Account, 83 seven-eighths, 84.—Three per Cent. Reduced, shut.—Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, shut.— New Three and a Half per Cent. 92 one-eighth.—Four per Cent. (1826), shut.—India Stock, 204, 205.—Bank Stock, shut.—Exchequer Bills, 16, 17.—India Bonds, 8, 9.—Long Annuities, shut.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian Loan, 74 three-quarters, 75 quarter.—Brazilian Five per Cent. 51 quarter, three-quarters. — Chilian, 15 half, 16 half. — Colombian (1824), Six per Cent. 11 half, 12 half.—Danish Three per Cent. 69 quarter, three-quarters.—Dutch Two and a Half per Cent. 42 half, three-quarters.—Greek Five per Cent. 26, 27.—Mexican Six per Cent. 26 half, 27 half.—Portuguese Five per Cent. 47 half, 48.—Portuguese New Loan, 5 to 4 half dis.—Russian Five per Cent. 99 half.—Spanish Five per Cent. 14 three-eights, five-eighths.

SHARES.

Anglo-Mexican Mines, 7*l.* 10*s.*, 8*l.* 10*s.*—United Mexican Mines, 2*l.* 15*s.*, 3*l.* 5*s.* — Colombian Mines, 5*l.*, 6*l.*—Del Monte, 17*l.* 10*s.*, 18*l.* 10*s.*—Imp. Brazil, 47*l.* 10*s.*, 48*l.* 10*s.*—Bolanos, 140 150.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM AUGUST 23 TO SEPTEMBER 22, 1832.

August to Sept.	Lunations.	Thermometer. Mean Alt.	Barometer. 0 hour.	Winds. A.M.	Winds. P.M.	Atmospheric Variations. 9h. A.M.	0 h.	3h P.M.	During Night.	Prevailing modification of Cloud.
Thur. 23		58.5	29.64	S.W.	S.W	Clear	Cldy.	Clear	Fair	Cirrostrat.cumulos
Fri. 24	9 h. 44′ P.M.	60	.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —
Sat. 25	●	60	.65	S.E.	—	—	Rain	—	—	— —
Sun. 26		58	.50	W.	N.W.	—	Clear	Shrs.	—	— —
Mon. 27		53.5	.45	S.E.	S.W.	Cldy.	Rain	Rain	Rain	— nimbus
Tues. 28		55.5	28.86	S.	S.	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	— cum.
Wed. 29		50	29.10	S.W.	N.W.	Rain	Rain	Rain	—	— nimbus.
Thur. 30		58	.40	N.W.	—	—	—	—	—	— —
Fri. 31		55.5	—	S.W.	W.	Clear	Cldy.	Cldy.	Fair	—
Sat. 1	1 h. 30′ A.M.	61.5	—	—	S.W.	—	—	Shrs.	—	— cumul. nim.
Sun. 2	☽	55	.85	W.	—	Cldy.	—	Cldy.	—	— —
Mon. 3		58	.86	N.W.	N.W	Clear	Clear	Clear	—	— cum.
Tues. 4		58.5	30.06	N.E.	N.E.	—	—	—	—	—
Wed. 5		—	30 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	Com-cirrost. cum.
Thur. 6		60	29.85	E.	E.	—	—	Cldy.	Rain	Cirrost.
Fri. 7		55	.70	N.E.	N.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	Fair	—
Sat. 8		61	—	S.W.	W.	—	—	Clear	—	—
Sun. 9	5 h. 33′ A.M.	62	.65	—	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	—
Mon. 10	○	61	.85	—	S.W.	—	—	Clear	—	—
Tues. 11		56	.98	—	N.W.	Clear	—	—	—	—
Wed. 12		—	30.05	—	S.W.	—	—	—	—	— cumulost
Thur. 13		55	.95	—	—	Cldy.	Rain	—	—	—
Fri. 14		54	29.75	—	N.W.	Clear	Cldy.	Shrs.	—	— nimbus.
Sat. 15		—	.85	N.W	—	Cldy.	Clear	Clear	—	—
Sun. 16	1 h. 45′ P.M.	54.5	30.00	S.W.	W.	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—
Mon. 17	☾	65	.10	—	S.W.	—	—	—	—	—
Tues. 18		51	29.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wed. 19		50.5	30.10	—	N.	Clear	Clear	Clear	—	—
Thur. 20		55	.40	W.	N.W.	—	—	—	—	—
Fri. 21		56.5	—	Var.	E.	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	Comud-cirrost.
Sat. 22		55.5	—	E.	—	Cldy	—	—	—	Cirrost.

Mean temperature of the month, 56°.—Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.75.
Lightning and thunder p.m. on the 6th.—Meteors frequent on clear nights towards the latter part of the month.